INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL XXI NO 134 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

Out Of The Gloaming.

The Government of India have refused to enter into correspondence with Mr. S. C. Mitra about the grievances of the Andamans prisoners. Why should they? The Superintendent and the Chief Commissioner are looking into them, and three of the strikers at least have no complaints to make now.

* * * *

The Government promise to supply "any information as to the progress of the strike or the condition of prisoners, which they think should be published"—which means that they will issue obituary notices from time to time.

* * * *

The "Daily Express," for whom special arrangements were made at Parnakuti, asks the Tories to "present a united front to India" and warns Old Man Baldwin not to go farther than the rank and file, if he wants to lead them. When he does that it will be to walk out altogether.

* * * *

Possibly Baldwin won't take the view that the business of a leader is to march behind the rank and file, and the rank and file being accustomed to party discipline won't take that view either.

* * * *

The same kindly paper says that they all should speak with one voice with frankness and force on an imperial issue like India. We have always suspected that India was an imperial issue on which Britain has only one voice.

* * * *

Mr. M. S. Aney says, to do justice to the jail officials, he never complained to them about his treatment in the jail. We must say also in justice to the officials that apparently they made no complaint of Mr. Aney's treatment of them.

* * * *

But what we don't like in this business is the questioning of the honesty of Sir Harry Haig, who, like our friend Sjt. Mahadev Desai, is immaculate and always stands for THE TRUTH,—not the mere commonplace truth in which ordinary and erring humanity sometimes indulge,—while he surveys India with his eagle eye from the Olympian heights.

* * * *

The "Manchester Guardian," which has made a regular business of protecting Indian interests, says there are two chief reasons why a "self-relying" England" may hesitate to lose her control over India. It is not because India will revert to chaos and bloodshed, as you might suppose.

* * * *

One is, the truthful Radical paper blurts out, England wants Indian troops and her resources —gold we suppose—when she needs them, and secondly she has invested a thousand millions in India—good, sound earthly reassons, though Indian Liberals still believe that it is Providence which has brought Britain to India.

* * * *

But since Napoleon said that Providence is generally on the side of the Big Battallions, it must also be with Great Britain and her mission of civilization in India. In these days you can't tell where Imperialism ends and Providence begins, or vice versa.

* * * *

Britain stands superior to the rest of the world in that she got her mandate for India direct from Providence instead of a League of Nations, the reason, of course, being that Providence helps those that help themselves.

* * * *

"Well," said the struggling young lawyer, after hearing a client's story, "your case sounds a good one. I think we can secure a verdict without much trouble."

"That's what I told my wife," said the man, "and yet she insisted at first on engaging a first-class lawyer!"

INDIGNANT JAPAN MARS WOPLD PEACE

CONSUL-GENERAL WARNS GOVTS. OF INDIA & BRITAIN

Crippling Their Overseas Trade

Will Lead To Adverse Repercussions In Diplomatic Relations

SIMLA, June 7.

Mr. T. Miyake, Japanese Consul-General, interviewed regarding the Government of India notification raising the import duties on cotton piecegoods, said that it was very unfortunate that British and Indian Governments should have thought fit further to increase the duty on Japanese cotton and other goods at a time when delicate negotiations were being carried on in England between Mr. Runciman, the British Spokesman and Mr. Matsuidara, the Japanese Ambassador in London.

"INDIGNANT"

The question was so serious that it might lead to adverse repurcussions in diplomatic relations and he had little doubt that Japanese public opinion would grow very indignant at the repeated attempts of British and Indian Governments to cripple Japanese overseas trade.

FULLER STATEMENT LATER.

However, he could not say anything as regards what attitude Japan would adopt in view of the latest notification. He was in communication with the Japanese Government and would make a fuller statement when a reply was received.—A.P.

Germany Accepts Four-Power Pact

Pact Not Directed Against Any Power Or Group Of Powers, Says Mussolini

ROME, June 7.

Germany has accepted the Four Power Pact which will be initialled at 7-30 to-night.—Reuter.

WHY GERMANY HESITATES

BERLIN, June 7.

It now seems possible that Germany will refuse to initial the Four-Power Pact on the ground that the text is entirely different from Signor Mussolini's original plan, and particularly because it does not contain satisfactory clauses with regard to Germany's equality claim.—Reuter.

FOUR POWER PACT DRAFT

Paris, June 7.

The following is a semi-official summary of the Four Power Pact. The preamble declares that the principal aim of the Pact is to give more effect to the procedure established by the League Covenant with a proviso that the decisions of the Four Powers Shall not infringe the rights of other States.

Under Article 1 England, France Italy and Germany agree to collaborate. Article 2 stipulates for the exchange of views, particularly with a view to applying the provisions to the League Covenant, especially Article 10 maintenance of the territorial status quo; Article 16 sanctions in case of aggression—; and Article 19.—revision of treaties.

Article 3 of the Pact lays down that in the case of failure of the Disarmament Conference, the Four Powers shall consult to find a solution of unsolved problems Article 4 states that the Four Powers may likewise consider together the economic questions in which they have a common interest in Europe.

Article 5 fixes the duration of the Pact at ten years, renewable for a further ten years unless notice is given at the end of the eighth year.—Reuter.

PACT INITIALLED

ROME, June 7

The Four Power Pact was initialled at Palazzo Venezia. Speaking in the Senate, the galleries of which were crowded by members of diplomatic corps after the news of Germany's acceptance was received, Signor Mussolini declared that although there had been changes in the Pact, it was faithful to spirit of first draft. The Pact was not directed against any Power or group of powers and did not constitute united front. When it was ratified ten years' peace would be secured.

Mussolini admitted that article three (which according to semi-official summary issued in Paris last night, deals with the course to be followed in the event of failure of the Disarmament Conference) had caused most of the difficulties, but these were now overcome.—Reuter.

FOUR POWER PACT DRAFT

France Authorises Acceptance

RUGBY, June 7.

In Paris, the Council of Ministers to-day authorised the French Ambassador in Rome to accept the present draft which is also acceptable to Britain.

Notification of the German approval is expected soon, and then the Pact will be formally concluded.—B. O. W

TAKE RISK IF THERE IS ONE

Mysore Resident Warns Diehards Of Possible Loss Of Empire

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 7.

Strong support to the view that time has come for India to manage her own domestic affairs and that new constitution should be framed so as to be generally acceptable to Indians with moderate views which was expressed in a letter to the "Times" last week by ten retired members of the Indian Civil Service from an United Provinces, is expressed by Mr. R. C. Burke, Resident in Mysore. In a letter to the "Times" he says that there may be risk in giving adequate responsibility in the Centre, but if we as a Nation and individuals had never taken risk in past, there would be no Indian Empire to-day and if we cannot take one now, there may not be one to-morrow.

LAXMI-DEVADAS WEDDING

Ceremony At Parnakuti On 16th According To Hindu Rites

POONA, June 7.

Further inquiries regarding the announcement of Mr. Devadas Gandhi's marriage with Miss Laxmi Rajagopalachari, show that marriage will be solemnised at Parnakuti in the presence of Gandhiji on the 16th of this month according to Hindu rites, while Legal Marriages' Contract will be effected before the Registrar of Civil Marriages on the 20th.

It appears that while the decision that the marriage will be celebrated shortly while Gandhiji was still out of jail was taken a few days after Gandhiji broke his fast, actual procedure was decided only on Monday last.

At the express desire of Mr. Devadas Gandhi this decision has been kept a closely guarded secret. Yesterday, however, the news leaked out following his registering a notice before the Registrar of the Civil Marriages.

The idea of having recourse to Civil Marriages Act appears to be to avoid legal difficulties that may arise. Mr. Devadas Gandhi being Vyasya and Miss Laxmi a high class Brahmin.—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

BUY EMPIRE GOODS

Britain's Love Of Swadeshi

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 7.

Striking evidence of increasing tendency of people of Britain to use Empire products is contained in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board.

IYENGAR SEES PATEL AND BOSE

Discusses With Them Indian Political Situation

TALKS ABOUT CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Patel Goes Bad At Hall In Tyrol; "Hindu" Editor Leaves For Paris

VIENNA, June 7.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, who is visiting the Continent during the Select Committee recess had been here. He discussed the Indian situation with Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Subhash Bose and left for Paris to-day. It is understood that discussions centred on the situation created by the suspension of the Civil Disobedience and future line of action of the Congress.

Mr. Patel recently has not been so well and is going bad at Hall in Tyrol.—Reuter.

PASSPORT FOR SUBHAS BOSE

I. L. P. Member's Vain Efforts To Obtain It.

LONDON, June 7.

Arrangements for holding political conference on India on June 10 and 11 are proceeding.

It is learnt that an Independent Labour Party Member of the Commons has been interesting himself with a view to obtaining passport for Sjt. Subhas Bose but hitherto has been unsuccessful.

If Mr. Bose is unable to be present to preside, it is expected that his speech will be read and the Conference will elect a Deputy Chairman when it meets.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

PUNJAB I. G. OF PRISONS FOR ANDAMANS.

SIMLA, June 7.

The latest report from the Chief Commissioner regarding the hunger-strike which was the subject of communiques of 25th and 31st May, shows that there are no cases of pneumonia and that the condition of strikers is generally satisfactory. The strike started among "C" class convicts who demanded concessions which would, if granted, have had the effect of placing these convicts approximately in the same position as those in class "B."

These concessions included the supply of lights in cells until 10 p.m. and of diet which the free inhabitants of the islands cannot obtain. Some "B" class convicts joined the strike mainly out of sympathy with the demands of "C" class men and partly to support demands of their own which included the supply of foreign newspapers and permission to receive money for personal expenditure.

The Government of India with the permission of the Government of the Punjab, have asked Lt.-Col. Baker, Inspector-General of Prisons, the Punjab, who has special experience of hunger-strikers to proceed to the Andamans for consultation with the Chief Commissioner in regard to medical arrangements.

Lt.-Col. Baker sails from Madras on 11th June.—A.P.

BELATED, BUT WELCOME RELIEF

Shroff Suggests Machinery To Counter Further Yen Offensive

ONLY LANCASHIRE WILL BENEFIT, SAYS JAPANESE CONSUL

"Belated, but a welcome relief" is the general opinion prevalent in Bombay commercial circles regarding new duties against Japan.

Since the Simla announcement mill shares spurted up in the Bombay stock exchange with a good turn-over of business.

WILL IMPROVE INDIAN MARKET.

Mr. A. F. Currimbhoy, acting Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association says that the new duties will lead to a gradual improvement in the present intolerable situation and create a better feeling in the Indian piece-goods market.

Mr. R. E. Patel, one of the directors of the Stock Exchange also shares Mr. Currimbhoy's optimism and opines that the mill industry should now be able to get on well, particularly so when cotton is going up.

QUOTA SYSTEM VARYING WITH SELLING PRICE

Mr. A. D. Shroff of the Indian Merchants Chamber, welcoming this belated relief, advocates periodical fixation of the Rupee-Yen rate by the Collector of Customs for the assessment of duties on Japanese imports; and also an effective quota system for all importers varying with the selling price of the imported goods to secure a fair selling price for Indian manufacturers.

LANCASHIRE WILL BENEFIT AT LAST

The Japanese Consul argues that the ultimate beneficiary of the new duties will be Lancashire and not India.

Interviewed by the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," in connection with the Simla announcement, Mr. A. D. Shroff of the Indian Merchants Chamber, said:

"Increase in duties is welcome, as with the fast accumulating stocks of mill made goods and the ceaseless flow of Japanese imports; most of our mills would have been forced to close down What such an eventuality would have meant to Bombay which principally lives and thrives on this industry could be more easily imagined than described.

NOT ADEQUATE.

Considering the fact that Government's decision was so long delayed, the position of the industry, in the meanwhile, has become so much worsened that the present increase in duties may not prove adequate.

Real and effective protection of the Indian textile industry can be obtained only by providing against further depreciation of the Yen through periodical fixation of the Yen-Rupee rate by the Collector of Customs for the assessment of customs duties on Japanese imports.

QUOTA SYSTEM.

The experience gained in the past few months also suggests the necessity for a fixation of quotas for different countries importing cotton piecegoods into India. Quotas to be effective should be made to vary with the selling price of the imported goods with a view to secure at any time a fair selling price for Indian manufacturers.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR MILLS

A "Chronicle" representative interviewed Mr. R. E. M. Patel, a director of the Stock Exchange and partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt with regard to his views on the extra duty announced this morning. He said: "The duty is at last levied on non-British piece-goods, but it is an indirect hit to Japan, for the Japanese menace was the main cry of the people all over the country.

The Government of India is also thoroughly satisfied that there is need for protection and the delay seems to have been inevitable. It is better late than never. The industry was on the verge of perishing and all concerned had lost all hopes of protection at the present moment, when suddenly this morning it was a very happy surprise to find the announcement from the Government. It was like a heart tonic to the industry.

BETTER PROSPECTS.

It is my opinion that the industry should now be able to get along without difficulty, particularly so when cotton is going up and is expected to advance still further.

Also the mills will be saving considerable sums by way of reduction in wages. These factors will certainly help our textile industry to a considerable extent.

NEED FOR ECONOMY

Now it is for the Mill Agents to put their heart and soul in the mills and stop leakage which is a general cry. Of course some of the mills are worked on lines for which there could be no complaint at all but there are others which require drastic cuts and considerable economy campaign. Unless they do that, there can be no hope for them and the protection in their case will be nullified. But we have every hope that the experience gained by them in the past has already thought them a nice lesson which would rouse them from their slumbers.

CLOUDS CLEARING.

In a nut-shell, the dark clouds that had gathered on the Indian textile industry in general have now been cleared by a single shot from the Hon. Finance Member. I certainly congratulate him for this."

Our representative then reminded Mr. Patel about the

(Continued on page 7).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B.Sc., or a B.A., with Mathematics as a teacher. Apply with terms to the undersigned: N. C. Modi, Vice President, Board of Management, E. M. High School, Kaira. (647).

Wanted—Services of an expert having thorough practical knowledge of Woollen Cloth Finishing Machinery. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to: The Shaikh Gulam Sadik Woollen Mills, Grant Trunk Road, Amritsar. (624).

Wanted a really competent and fully qualified hand for the post of the **Superintendent** of Police in the Bikaner State Police. Must have sufficient practical experience in the line and be well conversed in Hindi. Retired Police Officers from British India Police specially from Punjab Police will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualification, experience, age, nationality and the minimum salary required with copies of certificates to:—The Inspector General of Police, Bikaner State, Bikaner. (6771).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Benares Hindu University—Applications are invited for admission into the Diploma courses in Pottery and Metal Enamelling open to Inter Science passed students. Session from second week of July, 1933. Full particulars on application from the Ceramic Expert, Industrial Chemistry Department, Benares Hindu University. (6751).

Cambridge Senior Class starting 10th June. Oral and Postal Tuition. Excellent staff. Enrolments daily 8 to 10. Morning. Hariprasad Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Telephone 26369. (644).

K. S. Desai's Coaching Classes for First Year Arts; Matric and High School Students in Mathematics, Science and Languages will open on the 15th June. Students desiring success in 1934 examinations, should join early. For particulars, see K.S. Desai, B.A. (Hons.), S. T.C., Sir Bhalchandra Bhatavadekar's Building, near Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon. (646).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Rs. 5 only. Golden Chance. New Harmonium for Rs. 30. Please remit Rs. 5 at once with names of 5 persons and addresses who are prepared to get urgently new Harmonium accordingly F. O. R; nearest station. New Harmonium Agency, Ferozepore City. (584)

85. ENGINEERS.

Bombay School of Civil Engineering, Empire Building, Fort, Bombay offers excellent training in Overseers, Sub-Engineers, Sanitary, Structural Engineering Examinations (Foreign-Indian). Apply Principal with anna-stamp. (645).

Preparation for London City and Guilds Examination in Electrical Engineering. Students seeking admission for the next session, may apply for Prospectus with 2 annas stamps to Royal Technical Institute (Regd.), Bombay 10. (648)

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Second hand machinery for a large workshop such as oil engine, lathes, drilling and screwing machines, steam hammer, jacks, anvils, etc. Write for particulars to the General Manager. Tata Power Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. (634)

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Electrical and Radio Repairs— We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963. (5641)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

An Excellent Opportunity for Native States, Collieries, Sugar Factories and large contractors.—For Sale—A 20 mile 2 ft. 6 inches gauge railway line in excellent condition made up of 50 lbs. and under flat bottom rails together with rolling stock, bridge girders, points and crossings. For further particulars, write to the General Manager, Tata Power Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. (635)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Valuable Gifts Given Free. Anna stamp brings list and easy scheme from Popular Free Gift Stores, Station Road, Sholapur. (649)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notice

Imperial Bank of India

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-Diso) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1933. 6776.

The Industrial And Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 16th June, 1933, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th June to 23rd June 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Bombay, 8th June, 1933.
6793

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. AND MFG. CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company (which it was resolved by an Extraordinary Resolution duly passed at an extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly convened and held on the 30th day of May, 1933, should be wound up voluntarily) will be held on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1933, at 5 p. m. at the Registered Office of the Company at Petit Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1933.
(Sd.) M. D. PETIT.
(Sd.) C. H. PETIT.
Liquidators.
6794

Legal Notices

Sheriff's Proclamation

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 772 of 1927.

SUNDERJI LADHA AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Mandvi outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(2) CHUNILAL MANILAL, (3) POPATLAL MANILAL and (4) CHINUBHAI MANILAL all of Sangli Hindu, trading under the name, style and firm of Chunilal and Popatlal and carrying on business at Sangli, ... Defendants.
and
DR. HIRANATH DHONDNATH KHOTE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Huges Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Assignee of Decree.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 27th day of July, 1927, and whereas by a warrant of Attachment under Order 21 Rule 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure, dated the 2nd day of July, 1932, the debt due to the abovenamed defendants 2, 3 and 4 by one Devidas Dwarkadas as the legal representative of one Dwarkadas Gangadas, deceased, amounting to Rs. 14,868-8-3 was attached.

Now notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by Virtue of a Judge's Order for Sale, dated the 3rd day of March, 1933, sell by Public Auction in the High Court premises on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1933, at 4 o'clock p. m. (S. T.) the aforesaid debt for the satisfaction of the decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Sheriff's office or at the office of Messrs. Mancheshaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for the Assignee of the Decree, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Dated this 2nd day of June, 1933.
6789

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI FARUKHANNISSABAI, widow of Ebrahimbhai Rahimbhai has contracted to exchange her property described in the schedule hereunder written to our client for his own property situate at Vehar Pipe Road at Kurla in the Bombay Suburban District and assessed by the Kurla Municipality under New Mill Ward House Nos. 318B, 318C, 318D and 318E and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises described in the said schedule or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Offices, within the Fort at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the exchange will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of New Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about two thousand four hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 370 and 394 and New No. A/2408 and bearing New Survey No. 1A/2956 and Cadastral Survey No. 1112, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3023 (2), 3023 (2B) and 3023 (2C) and Old Street Nos. 488B, 488AC and 488AD and New Street Nos. 85G, 88H and 488AD, near Mahim Agar and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage beyond which is the property of the Standard Mills and partly by the property of Dharsey Ramji on or towards the South by a public passage on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim and on or towards the East by the property of Gangaram Salboo.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1933.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Attorneys for Jani Mulshankar Punjiram.
6792

In The High Court Of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

The C.P. CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. having its registered Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st day of June, 1933, for confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 65,50,000 divided into 6000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 55,50,000 divided into 5000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 30th day of June, 1933.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the reduction of the Capital of the Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or Counsel for the purpose.

A copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Share holder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1933.
PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
6771.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF MADHAVDAS DEVIDAS DECEASED IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT (1) AMBIVALI NEAR ANDHERI, (2) BHAWANI PETH, POONA, AND (3) YERAVDA, POONA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2284 of 1931 (Harjiwan Manohar and others v/s Bhagwandas Pranjiwan) and pursuant to the powers contained in the Consent Decree in the said suit, dated the 15th day of December, 1932, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the days and time as under:—

LOT NO. 1.

Sale of Lot No. 1 on SATURDAY, the 17th June, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Premises at Ambivali, near Andheri.

The right, title and interest of Madhavdas Devidas deceased in a piece of land, admeasuring 5203 sq. yds., situate at Ambivali near Andheri, bearing entry No. 618 and 638 and portion of Survey Nos. 113-114, New Nos. 122 (1) 105 (1).

Sale of Lot No. 2, on SATURDAY, 24th June, 1933, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Premises at Poona.

The right, title and interest of Madhavdas Devidas deceased in land hereditaments and premises situate at Bhawani Peth, Poona, containing by admeasurement on the North-West and East 320 feet and on the South-West and East 208 feet and on the West 229 feet bearing City Survey No. 139 and assessed under No. 124 by the Municipality.

Sale of Lot No. 3 on SATURDAY the 24th, June 1933 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises at Yeravda.

The right, title and interest of Madhavdas Devidas deceased in a piece of land situate at Yeravda, District Poona, admeasuring 23 acres and 37 gunthas together with buildings thereon and bearing Survey No. 209 and pot No. 1-2.

Further Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES JALNA COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th June 1933 at 1-45 p. m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned slightly damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

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*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@8 August

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Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July

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Asama Maru	17,000	5 July	
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July	

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July	
Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	

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Altai ,,	11th ,,	24th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July
Hague ,,	9th July	22nd ,,

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NEW YORK DECLINE ON INCREASED OFFERINGS

Better Crop Prospects

OVERBOUGHT POSITION OF THE MARKET

Bombay, June 7.

A bearish sentiment prevailed over the American cotton market during its entire session yesterday. Favourable weather was the main guiding factor and this influenced heavy general selling orders into the market. Besides the weakness evinced by stock market induced some liquidation and under the combined pressure of the above ill-factors the mark et suffered a serious recession. Prices oscillated under the alternate influence of buying and selling. However, the undertone of the market still remains healthy and an active period is again expected to be witnessed together with the announcement of the American Government of their plans of the acreage reduction scheme.

Considerable weakness was exhibited by the market from the very beginning of the session when business started yesterday at a decline of six points to 9.18 for July option. The market was once again faced with heavy realising operations influenced by reports of favourable weather and the resultant better crop progress. The weakened state of stock market brought forward a fair amount of liquidating operations into the market and this hastened the downward trend of the prices. An overbought and exhausted appearance was in evidence. The movement of the market was entirely unsteady and timid. Operators were hesitating to enter into fresh risks. Prices moved to and fro in quick successions and July contract lost about 27 points. In spite of the consistent support of trade a decline could not be avoided on account of the strong opposing factors. The market however, maintains a healthy undertone and better and fresh activities are expected to be witnessed following the announcement of the Government about the acreage curtailment scheme. However, the market firmed up by about 8 to 10 points before close and July contract was finally quoted at a loss of 16 points to 9.08. The spot market also experienced a drop of nearly 15 points and closed at 9.15—.15.

Receipts at all U.S. Ports amounted to 23.000 bales and exports 6.000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

In sympathy with the weakness in New York market the New Orleans cotton also suffered a loss of 13 to 14 points. July and October contracts closed at 9.04—.13 and 9.28—.14. The price of ready cotton lost about 13 points to 9.04—.13.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Though an unchanged rate was expected, the Liverpool cotton market opened with more activity trading for July contract having been commenced at 6.15 plus .06. News regarding the likelihood of Washington announcing the acreage-reduction programme this week encouraged the market here to some extent and consequently the market witnessed some stray buying operations which caused the early activity. But this improvement was only transient and a downward trend was soon adopted under the pressure of profit taking and selling by London Houses. Prices declined and the loss could not be recovered in the absence of any fresh stimulating influence. Business was limited and prices remained stationary around the low level reached. However, the undertone is quite firm and finally the business terminated at a net loss of eight points July contract being quoted at 6.01—.08. A steady tone was preserved by the spot market which was finally quoted at 6.37 unchanged rates.

EAST INDIAN.

A declining tendency was in evidence from beginning to end of the session. July and October contracts closed at 5.41—.07 and 5.46—.07.

EGYPTIAN.

Market evinced considerable weakness during the last session Sakel and Upper July having been quoted at 8.08—.09 and 7.18—.08.

ALEXANDRIAN.

Prices declined by about 11 to 5 points Sakel July and Upper June closing at 15.32—.11 and 13.19—.05.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES

The following Cable Advices have been received by the under-

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—July 278 Oct. 252. Jany. 234.

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach J./August 1933 (expected) Liverpool July Expected Rs. 42-1/14 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A./May 1934 (Expected) —Liverpool May 1934 Rs. 32-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: — Broach J./August (Expected)—New York July (closing) Rs. 33-1/2 at 4.04 3/8 Cross Rate.

mentioned Firms from their Foreign Friends:—

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.

Liverpool:—New York: Weakness of Stock market induced some liquidation, general selling.

Liverpool: — Liquidation in Holiday market evening accounts owing favourable weather and political uncertainty.

MESSRS. CHUNILAL MEHTA & CO.

Liverpool:—Market has an overbought appearance. Prices seem high enough. Our opinion is that a reaction is due. The course of the market will depend very much on crop prospects.

Liverpool:—Probability Washington deciding this week material acreage reduction imparting renewed strength. Think purchase all set backs.

Liverpool:—Market likely to fluctuate widely. If a moderate profit could be obtained, think it well to take it.

Liverpool:—Small market easily influenced by favourable weather offset by renewed talk leasing; twenty-five per cent, acreage and United State loan China to buy cotton.

New York:—Selling credited Red-Cross. Profit taking. Trade speculative buying scale.

MARKET OPINION

Continued favourable weather caused further realising. The American Government's decision regarding acreage reduction is expected to be announced within a day or two.

Since the Farm Relief Bill was sponsored by the new administration and the initiative for reduction of acreage was taken by them, there seems every likelihood of the Government confirming the majority recommendations at last Sunday's meeting.

Our Liverpool friends still continue bullish and sees no danger in holding purchases and we also reiterate our opinion to continue to make purchases around the present level. (Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their Foreign Friends under Yesterday's date.

Liverpool: Market has an overbought position; prices seem high enough; our opinion is that a reaction is due; the course of the market will depend very much on crop prospects.

Probability Washington deciding this week material acreage reduction imparting renewed strength; think purchase all setbacks.

Market likely to fluctuate widely; if a moderate profit is obtained think it well to take it.

New York Cotton crop promises favourably; trade demand is less urgent; recent bulges in prices have brought out increased offerings.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 6.

July, 1933	9.08—16
October, 1933	9.32—16
December, 1933	9.49—15
January, 1934	9.56—16
March, 1934	9.71—13
May, 1934	9.88—12
Middling Spot.	9.15—15

NEW ORLEANS
New York, June 6.

July.	9.04—13
October	9.23—14
Middling Spot	9.04—13

NEW YORK, 10-55 A. M.:—
New York, June 6.

July	9.16
October	9.41

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July.	9.14
October	9.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 6.

	10-10 a.m. quotations	To-day's closing.
June 1933		6.03
July 1933	6.12	6.01
August 1933		5.01
September 1933		6.00
October 1933	6.12	6.00
November 1933		6.01
December 1933		6.02
January 1934	6.17	6.03
February 1934		6.05
March 1934		6.07
April 1934		6.08
May 1934		6.10
June 1934		6.11
Middling spot		6.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 6.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	23.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	6.000

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 6.

Sakellaridis—	
July 1933	3.03
October 1933	3.19
November 1933	3.26
January 1934	3.32
March 1934	3.40
May 1934	3.46
F.G.F. Spot	3.54

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 6.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.42
Fine (good staple)	5.54
Superfine (good staple)	5.66
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.42
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.57
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.72
BENGAL—	
Good	4.57
Fine	4.67
Superfine	4.77
SCINDE—	
Good	4.67
Fine	4.77
Superfine	4.87

WALL-STREET MARKET

(Batliwala and Karani.)
New York, June 6.

	Dollars.
American Power and Light Common	13
American Power and Light Prefd. dollars 6	....
American Forn. Power Common	15 3/4
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	57
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 p.c.	30
Electric Bond Common	30
Electric Bond Prefd dollars 5	52
Consolidated Gas	58 3/4
Columbia Gas	21
American Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	52 1/4
Cheasapeake and Ohio	39
New York Central	35
Union Pacific R.R.	110
General Motors	26 1/4
General Electric	23
American Smelting	34 1/2
Drug, Inc.	55
National Dairy	21 1/4
Anaconda Coppr Mining	17 1/8
Int. Nickel Common	15 1/2
United Steel	55 3/4
United Aircraft	33 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	419
National City Bank	36
Guaranty Trust	318
Standard Oil of N.J.	36 1/2
Int. Harvester	38
Goodyear Tyre	37
Radio Corp.	9 1/4
Gen. Rly. Signal	36
Northern Pacific	24
Lima Locomotive	21
North American	30 1/2
Penn. R.R.	27
Electrict Bond 6 p.c. pref.	59
Union Carbide	29
Atchison	66
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	30
Norfolk and Western	145
Amr. P. and L. 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	29
Amr. P. and L. 5 p.c. Cm. Pfd.	33
Commercial Solvents	18
Ins. Tel. Teleg	19 3/8
Baltimore and Ohio	21 3/4
Amr. Radiator	12 7/8
Gen. Amr. Transport	34 1/4
Missoure Kansas	15
United Corpn.	11 1/4
Power Corp. of India	15
Shawnigan Water Power	15 3/4

LINSEED OILS.
London, June 6.

LINSEED OIL naked London per cwt.:—
June sellers 19/10-1/2.
Sept/Decr. paid and value 20/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 6.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot 2-19/32 sellers.
London, June 6.

LINSEED.
London, June 6.
London, June 6.
London, June 6.

LINSEED:—
Calcutta (London) ton £11/12/6 June/July sellers.
Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £10/2/6 June/July sellers.
Bombay (London) ton £11/15/0 June/July sellers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SECURITIES IN INDIA.
Bombay, June 7.

3 1/2 pc G P N (Taxable) 87/-7
3 1/2 pc 1945/50 (Taxable) 92-3
4 pc cent 1934/37 (Taxable) 100/13
4 p.c 1943 (Taxable) 100-6
4 pc 1960/70 (Taxable) 94/5
4-1/2 pc 1934 (Taxable) 101-12
4-1/2 pc 1955/60 (Taxable) 102-2
5 pc 1934/44 (Taxable) 104-6
5 p.c. 1940/43 (Taxable) 104-14
5 per cent 1935 (Taxable) 103/8
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable) 106/3
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable) 106-6

TAXFREE LOANS.
5 per cent 1945/55 109-14
6 1/2 p.c. B D L 1935 106-10
5 per cent 1955 Mysopre 109
6 1/2 pc 1933 Mysore 108

CORPORATION LOANS.
4 pc B P T 1974 89-0
4 pc M Deb 1974 88
5 pc Deb 1959 102-8
6 pc M Deb 1054 112
6 pc K P T 113
6½ per cent B I T 1937 106-8

BOMBAY SILVER

Steady Tone

Bombay, June 7.

Following a small decline in London Silver prices, Bombay silver opened somewhat easy but later improved a little on better Shanghai Exchange

Jeth Vayda opened at Rs. 57-15 but later advanced to Rs. 58-2.

London silver on Tuesday stood at 19 1/4 d showing a decline of 3/16 d. The New York silver ready quoted at 35 1/4 cents i.e. 1/2 per cent up and July futures at 35.80 i.e. 20 down. Shanghai T T on London opened at 1-3 against previous close of 1-3 1/16.

Thereafter local Chokseys were sellers and prices declined a little but later again improved. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Silver Ready Rs. 58-0-0
Jeth Settlement Rs. 58-1-0
Asadh Settlement Rs. 58-9-0
Tejimandi Settlement As. 9
Tejimandi Ashad Rs. 2-5-0

GOLD PRICES

An Irregular Market

Bombay, June 7.

In consequence of a small rise in Franc Rate gold prices in Bombay ruled somewhat easy to-day.

Gold Jeth Vayda opened at Rs. 30-3-6 and was transacted in the neighbourhood of the same level in the noon time.

London gold prices went up by 2 d to £6-2-6. Sterling Dollar Rate at London and New York quoted at 4.02 1/8 and 4.04 3/8 respectively. London/Paris Exchange rose by 13 points to 86.09.

Later prices declined a little but improved again. At 5-30 p.m. the rates were as under:—

Ready Rs. 30-3-3
Jeth Rs. 30-3-6
Asadh Rs. 30-3-3
Asadh Tejimandi As. 0-10-0
Sovereign Ready Rs. 19-3-6

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Tone Quiet

Following unfavourable foreign advices the seeds market was easy at the opening. The Linseed September settlement opened at Rs. 6-9-0 one anna lower than yesterday's close. At about noon prices did not register any material change.

Wheat September settlement also ruled quiet, it being quoted at Rs. 4-15-9. Business was small.

During the later part of the session some buying orders from sion some buying orders from cal-Calcutta came in the market and prices improved a little at the close. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Linseed September Rs. 6-9-6
Wheat September Rs. 4-15-6
Tejimandi Linseed As. 11-9
Tejimandi Wheat As. 7-3

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 6.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels, 22/6 June/July sellers
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels 22/3 June sellers a
Wheat South Australian Parrels 25/6 June/July sellers

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD.
Cotton Exchange, Sewree, June 7.

ROOM RATES.
Bombay, June 7.

No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 170 December/January 1934.
No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 163 July 1933.
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 224 April/May 1934.
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 215 July/August 1933.
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 204 December/January 1934.
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 202 July 1933.

Bombay Cotton

Mixed Feeling

Bombay, June 7.

Following a decline of 12 to 16 points in American cotton futures, our local cotton market ruled easy this morning. Business started at Rs. 215 in Broach July Vayda and prices soon rose by a rupee on general buying. But later prices again gave way under the pressure of selling by Commission Houses. The sentiment in the local market is mixed.

The prices continued to fluctuate owing to alttrnate covering and liquidating operations, a well-balanced market being tht result. The highest rate touched for Broach July-Aug delivery was Rs. 216/12 and the lowest Rs. 214/12 and within the range, that rate iscillated throughout the session Expected to be 8 p.m. down Liverpool July opened at 597-4, then declined by 3 pts. further, but subsequently improved to 600-1 The market rent depends upon developments in America. The rates at 5-30 were as follows:—

Broach July/Aug Rs. 216-4
Broach Apl/May 1934 Rs. 229-8
Oomra July Rs. 203-8
Oomra Dec/Jan 205-8
Bngal July Rs. 165-6
Bengal Dec/Jan. Rs. 173-0
Ttjimandi Broach July Rs. 13-4
Tejimandi Broach A/M Rs. 46

SPOT COTTON REPORT.
Bombay, June 7.

In the Sewree spot cotton market to-day, some enquiries were being made for the Broach Staple on behalf of Japanese interests Mill owners appeared rather keen for cotton of good staple. But the Indian Merchants remained quiet throughout.

SPOT SALES.
Bombay, June 7.

59	Narsi Nagsi,	Neemuch	199
52	Colaba Land Mills,	Ratlam	207
58	Veeram Ladha,	Chopdo	176
200	Japan Cotton Co.,	Amod	4 up
100	Morarji Gokaldas,	Anjar	197
92	O. Suleiman,	Samlaya	3 up
71	M. Gokaldas	Singharni	195
100	Sir Shapoorji Bharucha Mill,	Bukedi	338
200	Sir Shapoorji Bharucha Mill,	Jinja	334
89	M. Vaghji,	Bagalkot	193
51	..	Guntha	189
200	Toyo Menka Kaisha Itola		3 up

SPOT RATES.
Bombay, June 7.

	Extra S.F.	S.F.	F.Fy.	G.	Gd.
M.G. Bengal (U. P.) No. 1		175	171	167	163
M.G. Punjab		171	168	165	162
M.G. Rajputana		172	169	166	163
M.G. Broach No. 2		220	218	216	214
M.G. Punjab American		228	226	224	222
M.G. Kadi/Veramgaum		217	215	213	211
M.G. Dholleras		215	213	211	209
M.G. Kalagin		216	214	212	210
M.G. Surat		260	258	256	254
M.G. Rajpipla		259	257	255	253
M.G. Navsari		267	265	263	261
M.G. Oomra (Berar) No. 3		207	205	203	200
M.G. C. P. No. 1		214	212	210	207
M.G. C. P. No. 2		210	208	206	203
M.G. Khandesh		202	199	196	
M.G. Muttia		193	189	184	177

A. R.
Bombay, June 7.

Kampala	344
Busoga	340
Bukedi	337
Jinja	334

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.
Bombay, June 7

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 7th day of June, 1933:

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.
July-August 1933

10-30	Rs.	216/0
12-30	Rs.	216/3
2-30	Rs.	216/12
4-30	Rs.	216/12
5-30	Rs.	216/4
Highest		217/4
Lowest		215/4

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 7.

Java Sugar Ready	15	0	6
Transhipment	5	5	6
S. S. Ranee	5	1	6
S. S. Rajput	5	1	6
S. S. Arabia	5	1	6
Shipment May	5	1	3
Shipment June	5	1	3
Shipment July	5	2	6
Shipment July/Sept.	5	3	
Shipment Aug./Sept.	5	3	3
Shipment Oct./Dec.	5	4	9
African Ready	15	0	9
Narkatia Ganj	23	2	0

Tone:—Steady.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.
APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 7.

	Ready	New
Bengal Superfine	175	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Protection Against Dumping Vivifies Textile Mill Shares

OTHER SCRIPS RULE FIRM IN SYMPATHY

At long last the notification to the effect that additional duty will be imposed on non-British grey goods has been published. This had a very healthy effect on textile mill shares which opened higher 10 to 20 rupees but reacted later on profit taking. The general trend looks upward and business has been broadening following investment demand. Bombay Dyeings opened at 830 rose to 840 and closed at 831/4. Fazuls started at 382/8 rose to 395 and closed at 390. Pearls touched 215 to close at 211/4. Nagpores closed at 352/8 and New Greats appreciated to 152/8. Andhras closed at 1380 and Powers found buyers at 952/8. Shahabads were steady at 270 but Punjabs eased to 13/8. Tata Steel 2nd Prefs. closed at 83/8. Bombay Burmas ruled steady around 480. New issues were in demand at 156/4. Telephones were priced at 77. New Indias found buyers at 23/6. Steel ordys closed at 54 and Deferreds advanced to 235 to close at 280/10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay Dyeing 830, 35, 28, 36, 30.
Century 271, 66, 72, 68, 70.
Central India 351, 47, 45, 55, 51
Colaba 88, 87, 88.
Elphinstone 381, 75, 92, 89.
New Great 153, 51, 55, 752.
Khatau 175 72 77
Kohinoor 206 3 16 11
Simplex xd 101 5 3 1
Swadeshi 246 43 55
Indian 265 58 60 57
Katni ordy. 265 66
Shahabad 272 70
Ahmedabad 1388 80
Tata Steel Def. 235 30 35 30
Tata Steel Ordy 55 53-14 54-6 54
Bombay Burma 481 72 86 70

Bombay, June 7.
TEXTILE MILLS

Face Value	Names.	Rs as
100	Ahm. Advance	323-12
250	Bombay Dyeing	830-10
250	Bradbury	90
100	Century	270
100	Central India	351
100	Colaba	88
110	Coorla	110 0
	Crescent	65
250	Currimbhoy	60-0
250	David	60 0
259	Dawn	465
100	E. D. Sassoon	0-4-3
100	Elphinstone	2 6
250	Fazal	389-6
250	Laxmi	857-8
100	Madhowji	7 8
250	Madras United	82 8
1000	Morarji	490-0
250	Molel	62-3
50	Mysore	102-3
250	New Great	152
75	Oosmanshahi	N 81 8
100	Pabani	110-10
100	Finlay	95-8
1000	Fromji Petit	100
100	Gokak	127-8
1000	Hindustan	1828
100	Indore	372
50	Kastoorchand	6-8
100	Khatau	72-8
	Kohinoor	177
250	Pearl	211
60	Simplex XD	101
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
100	Sholapur	3300
100	Swadeshi	255
100	Swan	56 4
25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1580
1000	Western	975 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	84-4
25/50	Central	20
50	Imperial	1212
125-500	Imp. Contry.	392
250	India	103/4
5	Union	4-2-0

CEMENTS

	Bundi	22-2
	Gwalior	25
250	Indian	257
100	Katni Def.	957
100	Katni ordy	266
75	Okha	101-8
10	Punjab	13-8
100	Shahabad	270
100	United	85-8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11-2
15-75	New India	23-6
200	Oriental	N 2650-0
10-100	Vulcan	7-10

ELECTRIC

1000	Andhra Valley	1380
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	131
100	Bom. Suburban	125-10
10	Broach	11-8
100	Karachi	166-4
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	146-14
100	Tata Power	951

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	785 0
100	Amr Patty	111 0
100	C Province	84
100	Dhond Baramati	80-8
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mandra Bhon	73 0
100	Pacha	0
100	Sara Siraigung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	675

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	16/6
30	Tatal Steel Def	230
75	Tata Steel Ordy	55

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	182
50	Belapur Sugar	191-4
250	Bombay Steam	281-14
125	Bombay Burma	477
50	Bom. Burma Country	156-14
	1st Br. Petrol	2-14
50	Bombay Telephone	76-8
100	Indian Bleaching	188-12
100	Ind Radio ord	402
100	Ind Radio def	375
100	Port Canning	643-12
15	Scindia	11-12
60	Tata Construction	61-12
25	Tata Oil	17-9

PREFD SHARES

7	p c Andhra Vly	1205-0
6	p.c Bom Steam	258-12
7	p.c. Bom Trams	74-4
5	p.c Central India	502-8
7	p c Katni 1st	115-0
7	p c Katni 2nd	127-8
7½	p c Punjab Cement	13-4
7	p.c Tata Hydro	117-8
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1247-8
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	151-4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	83-8
5½	p c Tata Mill	4

Bengal Fine			170
Bengal F.G.			165
Sindh-Punjab Fine			170
Sindh-Punjab F.G.			165
Wardha-Hingt Fine			216
Nagpur Savner Fine			213
Yeotmal Fine			212
Arvi Fine			212
Ellichpur Fine			210
Amrtoti-Berar Fine			208
Khamgaon Fine			208
Mulkapur Fine			204
Khandesh Fine			200
Muthia F.G.			191
Jalna/Sailu F.G.			191
Burwah Sanavad F.G.			208
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.			210
Broach F.G.			219
Punjab American			323
Punjab American mix			215
Cambodia			277
Miraj/Sangli			213
Compta Good			221
Bagalkot			212
Jinja			
Busoga			336
Kampala			343

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 7.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	This year.
Khandesh	295	213,115
Central India	431	184,885
Barsi and Nagar	180	123,747
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	52,949
Berar	247	457,805
Central Provinces	....	133,333
Total Oomras	1,153	1,165,836
Dholera	3,475	212,747
N.-W. Provinces	....	6,765
Rajputana	509	68,144
Sind-Punjab	....	99,749
Broach	250	315,664
Coompta and Dharwar	679	63,808
Westerns-Northerns	..	50,209
Cocoanada	....	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	29,857
Persian	....	4,926
American	....	69,653
Egyptian and African	....	106,998
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	55
Total	6,196	2,194,424

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 1st June

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	This year.
Europe	55	293,312
Japan & China	8,955	954,332
Coast Ports	....	17,226
Up-country by Rail	....	107,467
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	29,674
Total	9,010	1,402,011

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, June 7.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 315 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77 per ton.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 6

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Spot 8-3/8

LIVERPOOL MARKET MORE ACTIVE

Climatic Conditions In Cotton Belt Show Tendency Towards Improvement

LIVERPOOL, May 17.
WEEKLY REPORT (REYNOLDS & GIBSON) COTTON.

American Futures:—Prices during the past week advanced to well above the 6.00d basis for many of the distant positions, whilst the currrent month approached close to this basis. Although these prices have not been quite held, the undertone has been consistently steady with the exception of Monday. On that day operators were confronted with rather discouraging advices from the American Exchanges, reports of rains where needed in the Western sections of Texas and serious political complications on the Continent.

The action of Germany towards the Disarmament Conference, during the last two or three weeks, has been distinctly disconcerting, and the speeches, particularly over the week-end, of prominent leaders in that Country indicate a stubborn and uncompromising spirit. Too much need not be read into these statements which are propably meant for domestic consumption, but at the same time, they are creating grave concern and unrest through out the remaining European countries.

While Germany in her condition cannot do very much, there is no doubt that her present course of action, if continued, will remain a source of serious irritation, if nothing more, to her neighbours, and will prevent any real or tangible steps towards disarmament.

It is to be hoped that the strong appeal of the President of the United States, made last night to all Nations of the World will not fall on deaf ears, and that Chancellor Hitler's speech to-day will indicate a more conciliatory disposition, accompanying his assertion of willingness for peace by definite aims to that end, other than by militant utterances.

It is not surprising, after the substantial rise of the past weeks, that this political disturbance should have had a restraining effect, and that operators are more prepared to look on and await a clearer outlook before exerting fresh enterprise.

It is realised that a complete breakdown in the Disarmament deliberations will have a most upsetting effect on the World Economic Conference in June and the difficulties which already surround this meeting, on which so much depends, will be seriously increased. If the atmosphere is not calmer when it takes place, grave fears and anxiety will be felt and the present hopes in the possible removal of trade restrictions will be somewhat dashed.

Meantime, there is little disposition to attack values by those who may be nourishing "beraish" views owing to the knowledge of the inflationary powers that have been conferred upon President Roosevelt which might easily be brought into action if necessity required them.

Beyond the fact that the United States have gone off gold, the commodity markets have risen over-seas merely on the prospect of inflationary measures, but no actual steps in this connection has been taken as yet and these powers are still held ready for emergencies. Heavy liquidation has taken place on all markets, particularly on last Monday, to which we have already referred. These contracts represented profit-taking by Continental and local interests and have mainly been absorbed by the trade. This consequently places the market in a sounder position and in better shape to respond to any further "bullish" factors.

During the bulk of the week, climatic conditions in the cotton belt have not been too satisfactory, though there has been a tendency towards an improvement in this respect in the past two or three days. Still the drought in extreme West has only been partially broken and unwelcome rains have fequently fallen in areas where dry and warm weather would be beneficial. However, as we pointed out last week these are early days to lay too much stress upon crop reports, for a period of favourable weather can soon make up leeway: but we merely mention the fact to show that the plant has not got away to a good start by any means, and will therefore, be more liable to unfavourable conditions if they occlr later on.

Accounts of the Textile Industry from America are almost buoyant, and we shall probably witness considerable expansion in the consumption figures over there during the balance of the season. The statement for last month which showed 471.000 bales compares very favourably with the same period last year, which only totalled 367.000 bales.

Locally, there has been rather less business passing than the previous week, but still the market is more active than it was a little time ago. A great deal of the trade represents liquidation of old contracts, but all the same spinners have shown more desire to fix the price of previous purchases on any recessions, and this indicates some expansion in business up-country.

The relationship between various months has not altered much, though there has been a tendency on the part of the nearer positions to weaken slightly as compared to further off options. This is probably due to the reduction in the value of the basic grade which now stands at 20 points on. We do not, however, anticipate much change in differences and an increased spot demannd would be quickly reflected on the nearer positions. Sterling has weakened, though, generally speaking, it has appeared to be fairly well stabilised during most of the week. The true straddle parity between this market and the over-seas Exchanges does not show any great variation, and we should suggest watching this in case of a narrowing in any time, for we consider it an attractive proposition whenever purchases can be made here against sales in New York of distant months round 25 points apart (true difference).

As we we have just mentioned, there are signs of an expansion in trade in Manchester and more business has been able to be put through, but confidence is still rather lacking and this is not helped by the political complications.

The immediate future will be controlled in great measure by these outside factors, and it is quite possible that some setback may be witnessed owing to the uncertainties existing, but we believe the "Bull" side is still the better one to follow, and would suggest purchases on any marked reaction, particularly by those who have recently taken advantage of strong markets in which to liquidate a portion, if not all, of their holdings.

Despite the many adverse circumstances under which the World is suffering, we retain our belief that there are signs in various directions of an improvement; particularly is this discernible in the action of America under the leadership of her President. Some clearer indication of a real desire to meet the difficulties created by the War Debt question in a generous spirit would, we believe, be of inestimable benefit, and though it is discouraging, that nothing more has been stated in this connection, we cling to the belief that something tangible will soon transpire, and that, given a better spirit in Germany, constructive features will soon make their appearance which will tend to re-establish World confidence.

For this reason, and because we expect an expansion in the consumption of our commodity, we look for higher prices in the long run and therefore our advice is, as we have just mentioned, to take advantage of setbacks on which to make purchases.

American spot:—Trading in the actual has ruled on the slow side during the past week. Spinners appear to have a sufficient supply of cotton to carry them on for the time being, and are, therefore, not altogether easy to get interested to any appreciable extent.

The general political situation has been a disturbing factor the uncertainty surrounding the position has been against rfesh business in yarns and cloth, which has reected on the spot turnover. Nevertheless the basis keeps steady with a hardening tendency in the case of bowed cotton. C.i.f. offers from the South continue distinctly on the firm side from the importer's point of view. All quotations are reduced 5 points on the week. Middling now being quoted at 20 on.

Empire and Miscellaneous Growths:—As in the case of American, but a moderate business has been done in these other growths. However some fair sales of East African have been put through, both in the better qualities as also in the cheaper styles; the higher graded cotton up to 150 points on, while the lower grades have been sold well below the price of contracts for spot and forward delivery.

Sales of West have taken place but the supply of this cotton is strictly limited, with the consequence lots appearing on offer meet with a ready sale.

Only a moderate turnover has taken place in Peruvian, chiefly in the Tanguis variety, cotton offered at 150 to 200 on has met with a fair enquiry. Some sales of Pima are reported during the week.

In Argentine only a small business has taken place, as the present supply on the spot is low in grade, which is very difficult to sell. New season types are appearing, so that a brisker business in this growth should be witnessed before long.

There has been quite a fair demand for East Indian for shipment, principally in the American Seed variety, Oomra and Broach cottons. West Indian continue to meet with a ready sale on "ex quay" terms.

Egyptian Futures:—Sakel Contract.—Markets have again been active during the current week, but latterly the tone has been somewhat hesitant and the top prices reached earlier on have failed to be maintained. On one or two occasions heavy bouts of profit-taking have been a feature. Monday's session being outstanding in this respect: also, on that day, the sharp reactionary movement disclosed a number of "stop" orders.

In view of the fact that prices have since steadied under the influence of quite good class buying, we think we are correct in stating that the market is acting in quite a normal manner with controlling factors as they are at present.

The firmness of the spot basis and the promising tendency in the demand for finer yarns are beginning to exert their influence on the contract position and a further appreciation in the Sakel premium over our shorter cottons has taken place during the week, early new crop positions in our market widening to 220 points over October American. Even at the wider range now ruling, we think this straddle attractive and offering possibilities of substantial profits during the later part of the season.

Fluctuations in the Alexandria market have been pretty much in line with local movements. The large open "Call" Government position, plus the gradual liquidation of their old stock, appear the main restraining factors over-seas for the time being.

Sentiment for the immediate future will be mainly governed by developments in the political arena and, whilst speculative and trade interests have latterly operated on a freer scale, their operations are still likely to incline to the cautious side until the general outlook furnishes a greater degree of confidence.

Upper Contract:—On balance, values in this contract show little change since our last report the advancing tendency displayed during the earlier trading being neutralised to a great extent by the reactionary movement of the past few days:

With spot differences in favour of those receiving dockets the current position continues to be held at a handsome premium over July. Tenders since the beginning of the month total about 700 bales, the bulk of the cotton apparently going direct to the trade.

With the spot demand well-maintained and good sales of c.i.f. cotton reported, the old crop position is tightening, and we are in favour of purchases of July on any material easing from the ruling level.

Egyptian Spot:—Immediately following our last report buyers began to show more confidence, and quite a substantial businses of a fairly general character was booked towards the end of the week. Over the week-end, however, political events abroad once again cast an ominous shadow over world affairs, and a sharp slump in prices resulted, with a consequent set-back in all quarters. On balance, however, prices show a useful advance on the week, and we believe that the tendency is still in an upward direction. Only a moderate amount of interest has been shown by over-sea customers.

Sakels:—A fairly good demand has been experienced for cotton at from pass to 15 on contracts, and, in the better grades, buyers have been interested to a certain extent in cotton at about 1d on and about 200 on, but business in the last is of a very piecemeal variety. The "off" market still remains more or less neglected.

Egypt has been rather sensitive and has displayed a marked tendency to advance prices on any hint of increased consumption in the various qualities. There seems little doubt that should there be any sudden demand for a quantity of staple cotton more than a little difficulty would be experienced in filling the order.

Uppers:—The demand seems to have broadened, without any special feature arising. Cotton at from pass to 10 on has been a popular enquiry, whilst higher up in the scale 35 to 45 on has been in good request at times.

Everything depends on the difference between our market and Alexandria, and it is only on the days when our market is strong in comparison that buyers enter the market. Business in the "off" market shows no sign of improvement.

Nahda:—A fair demand has continued, principally for the best, and for cotton at about 25 to 35 on Liverpool Uppers.

Pilion:—More interest has been shown in this cotton, enquiries ranging from about 25 to 55 on. Not much interest has been shown in the best qualities.

Maarad:—Buvers have shown little interest in this cotton, although we believe a few small sales have taken place in the lower grades at about 10 or 15 on contracts.

Giza 7:—Has been in fair request, mainly for the medium or lower qualities.

Sudan Sakel:—Some business was reported earlier in the week but, although a moderate demand for the lower qualities has continued, generally speaking buyers have been quiet.

Kassala:—Has attracted a certain amount of attention from spinners but little, if any, business has been reported.

Tokar Sakel:—In moderate request only and business still appears to hang fire.

C.i.f. Business:—Rather patchy for most varieties, but it is believed that a good line of Uppers has been booked.

Forwardings:—These were returned as 5,706 bales Egyptian and 2,297 bales Sudan Sakel.

advanced 17 points. Uppers 5 points and Pilion 9 points on the week.

F.G.F. Sakel to-day, '08d.
F.G.F. Upped to-day, 7.26d
F.G.F. Pilion to-day, 7.50d.

Manchester Trade Report:—The European political cloud has been the cacse of a general spread of nervousness that has brought a sharp set-back to business in all sections. Even Japanese competition has been forgotten during the last few days, and queues that were a week ago lining up to sign the petition against Japanese dumping into the British Empire are daily getting smaller and smaller.

Cloth:—Demand from India has fallen away to a certain extent though enquiry still remains fairly extensive. The fall in the price of silver is very disappointing in view of the fact that China enquiry up to a few days ago was much better. There was an improved Shanghai Auction last week, and any increase in the price of silver would undoubtedly bring out a lot of business for that market.

Demand from Continental markets is erratic. Switzerland is taking useful lines of fine cloth, and here and there makers of piece dyed goods and prints have made moderate sales for the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Dominion markets are making regular though not large purchases of heavy drills, bleaching cloths dress fabrics and fine goods. Australia and South Africa are easily the best. There is business also for New Zealand and Canada.

Producers for home consumption have not much to complain of so far as the turnover is concerned, but the incursion of more manufacturers into that trade has resulted in a certain amount of price cutting.

Some very substantial lines of summer dress fabrics have been booked and there have been important transactions in limbrics, poplins, sateens twills, overall cloth and various specialities. Hoisery yarns have attracted rather more attention, and one or two good weights of medium to fine counts have been sold for India.

Egyptian spinners report a better demand. In some direction there has been speculative buying of fairly substantial weights of medium and fine qualities by home manufacturers, but many concerns have only done a hand-to-mouth business at prices which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. German demand for fine yarn has tapered off to some extent.

Yarn.—The yarn demand can only be described as patchy. Some spinners seem to have booked quite substantial orders while others are complaining that trade is as bad as ever.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 7.

B. C. Rate T.T. & D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS:—
Selling T.T. & D.D. 1|6 1|32.
Selling T.T. 1|6 1|32 to August.
Selling T.T. 1|6 Sept.|Oct.
Selling T.T. 1|5 31|32 Nov.|Dec
Buying T.T. 1|6 3|32.
Buying D.D. 1|6 3|32.
Buying 3 months 1|6 5|32 June
Buying 3 months.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T.T. 332 Nominal.
Banks selling T.T. 330 1|4 "
Banks Buying T.T. 327 1|2 "
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D.D. 645
Banks Buying D.D. 655 "
AMSTERDAM:—
Selling D.D. 62 3|4 "
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T.T. 83 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 81. "
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D.D. 94.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D.D. 84 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D.D. 155 3|4.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D.D. 63 1|8.
BERLIN:—
Banks selling D.D. 108.
CROSS RATE:—

New York	London	4.04	6th instant.
Shanghai	London	1|3	7th instant.
Japan	London	1|2 7|8	7th instant.
London	Paris	86.00	6th instant.
London	Belgium	24.29	6th instant.
London	Switzerland	17 50	6th instant.
London	Italy	65.12	12th instant.
London	Berlin	14.51	6th instant.
London	Holland	8.41	6th instant.
London	Stockholm	19.44-1|2	6th instant.
London	New York	4.01 3|4	6th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold Closed on 5th instant; £6: 2:6 on 6th instant.
Silver London Ready closed on 5th instant; £19-1|4 6th instant.
Silver London Forward closed on 5th instant; £19 1|4 6th inst.
London New York ready £35 7|8 5th instant; £35-5|8 6th instant.
London Discounts 3 months closed on 5th instant; £1|2 p.c. 6th instant.
London Discounts 6 months closed on 5th instant; 3|4 p.c. 6th instant.
Imperial Bank rate 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c.; 3 months 1 p.c.; 6 months 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 6.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	14-1|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	126
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10
National Bank of India ...	40-1|2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	109-5|8
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 p.c.	99-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. ...	60
Indian Stock Sterling Loan:—	
3 p.c.	69-1|8
3-1|2 p.c.	81
4-1|2 p.c.	104-3|4
Consols 2-1|2 p.c.	72-1|8
War Loan 3-1|2 p.c.	99
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	108-1|2

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, June 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25
C & F CALCUTTA.
per cwt 7/10-1/2 July/Sep sellers
C & F Bombay.
per cwt 7/10-1/2 July/Sep. sellers
C & F Karachi.
per cwt 7/10-1/2 July/Sep. sellers

SEEDS.

London, June 6.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton: No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £11|5|0 June|July sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Continent ton £11 June|July sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 6.

	£.
Copper Braziers	52-1|4
Yellow Metal	41-3|4
Spelter hard Indian brands	15-3|4
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge	16-1|4
Tin English Ingots	216

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 6

T T London on:—	
Berlin	14.54
Amsterdam	8.41-3/4
Brussels	24.30
Madrid	39.59
Milan	65.15
Berne	17.53
Paris	96.09
Prague	113.37
T T London on New York	
Closing Cross Rate	4.02-1/8
Interest Day to Day Loan	0-1/4 pc
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	0-3/8 pc

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
JUNE 7.

Quiloa, Gill, Rangoon via Zanzibar.
Drachenfels, Unger, Hamburg.
Golconda, Pyves, Calcutta.
Dunafric, Jones, Bunbury.

DEPARTURES.
JUNE 7.

War Nizam, Reis, Abadan.
JUNE 8th
City of Winnipeg, Rickletts Karachi.

LOADING.
JUNE 7.

Steamer Karinga for Manchester.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer Arabia for Genoa.
Steamer Quiloa for Calcutta.
Steamer Karanja for Durban.
Steamer Comorin for Sydney.
Steamer Ellora for Busrah.
Steamer Drachenfels for Karachi.
Steamer Yomachichi for New York.

S S Quiloa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Quiloa, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon via Zanzibar, with a cargo of cotton.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Drachenfels arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Golconda, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Dunfric:—The steamer Dunfric, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bunbury with a cargo of grain.

S S War Nizam:—The T M Coy's steamer War Nizam, sailed on Wednesday for Abadan, with ballast.

City of Winnipeg:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Winnipeg, will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 7.

S S Kabinga for Manchester.—83 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 562 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 125 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 90 bales cotton thread waste, G M Vyas & Co.; 135 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 62 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Barcelona:—1358 bags castor seed, 1806 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.; 75 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Uckermark for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 173 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 2800 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 53 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 1530 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—491 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 660 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2636 bags groundnuts seed, Birla Bros.; 1200 bags kardi seed, D Virji & Co.; 28 bags gum karaya D Virji & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo, 165 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 432 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—640 bags kardi seed, 280 bags niger seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 800 bags kardi seed, 666 bags poppy seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 1400 bags groundnuts oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 2032 bales groundnut oil cakes, 650 bags linseed oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons.; 3280 bales groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam.—40 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Antwerp:—40 drums castor oil, Swastika oil Mills Ltd.

S S Yomachichi for New York.—8400 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Arabia for Marseilles.—4002 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 250 bags mustardseed, T S Thadani & Sons; 85 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 5120 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.; 550 tons manganese ore, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 1806 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.—4880 bags linseed, 5302 bags groundnut seed; Birla Bros.; 10787 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 275 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa:—448 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, B Premji & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 165 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co. 1540 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Istambul:—84 bags mendi powder, Thos. Cook & Son.

For Famagusta.—36 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Port Said.—12 bales cotton yarn, Sasson J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—33 bales cotton yarn, Phoenix Mills Ltd.

For Naples.—220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Ginyo Maru for Kobe.—324 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 1063 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 7.

S S Ngow-Hock, Agents, G Arbuthnot & Co., from Bankok:—312 pces. teak squares.

From Colombo:—200 cylinder cocoanut oil; 1873 bags copra.

S S Rawalpindi, Agents, M M & Co., from London.—40 cases provision; 10 cases medicine; 45 cases manila rope; 25 cases whisky; 34 cases wine; 67 cases e'ware; 20 cases motor cars; 122 cases caraway seed; 100 kgs. borax; 20 drums boric acid; 150 cases porcelain ware; 300 cases Q oats; 116 cases malted milk; 130 cases o'stores; 60 drums printing ink.

From Chereute:—130 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux:—30 cases preserves; 53 cases brandy.

From Basle:—25 brls., 24 drums, 24 cylinder, colour; 100 cases indigo.

From Marseilles.—34 cases drugs 121 cases p. roots; 17 cases liquors 226 cases soap; 50 cases vermouth; 300 cases tiles.

From Gibralter:—28 cases wine.

From Alexandria:—40 bales cotton.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	0-1/2 pc to 0-1/2 pc
Banks Bills 6 months market rate	0-3/4 pc to 0-3/4 pc
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 pc
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 pc to 3 pc

INSANITY DIVORCE BILL DEAD

Mr. Holford Knight's Bill, which sought to make five years' insanity, ground for divorce, was "counted out" in the House of Commons in mail week.

It was opposed by Dr. O'Donovan (Con. Mile End), who said that all those who were insane were not by any means insensitive.

Many were conscious of all that was going on around them, and a husband or wife in an institution who knew that a partner whom he or she still loved was taking another mate would be grievously hurt.

There were also the children to be considered. All our customs were based on the assumption that the family was a unit.

The Bill is now dead.

The Greatest Show on Earth!
A MAN Vs. 100 LIONS
SINGLE-HANDED! UNAIDED! FACING 100 RAGING JUNGLE BEASTS IN THE MOST DARING EXHIBITION OF COURAGE EVER SEEN. MAN VS. BEAST WHO WINS?
KING OF THE JUNGLE

AT PATHE SATURDAY NEXT

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Shud 15, 1989.
Muslim—Saffar 16, 1352.
Parsi—Deh 5, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 15m.
Hightide—12.14, 23.52.
Lowtide—5.16, 18.13.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full moon to-day 10h. 35m. a.m. Last Quarter 15th June. New Moon 23rd June 6h. 52m. a.m. First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m.

Improvements Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Welfare of India League, adjourned general meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

S. S. Comorin, with the English mails of May 25, due at 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 10.

S. S. Moldavia with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 12.

University Senate meeting, 2 p.m.

Results of the B.A. Examination. University Building, 3 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 1st. Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment, A.F.I. will play at the Esplanade Bandstand on Thursday commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) (Weather Permitting).

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale will be pleased to see all the unemployed Maratha Graduates and Under-Graduates and discuss with them the Scheme of starting a High School in Bombay for the Maratha Community, on any day between 7 to 10 a.m. All interested should see him or communicate with the General Secretary Mr. V. M. Rane, B.A.,—Narayan Ashram No. 7, Lalbaug, Bombay (12).

HELL BREAKS LOOSE

HUNDREDS FLEE FOR LIFE AS JUNGLE BEASTS RUN AMUCK.

Maddened Elephants Stampede City.....Wild Animals Stalk Human Prey!....Facing it all....

THE LION MAN

A NAKED WHITE GIANT WITH HIS CIVILIZED SWEETHEART IN HIS ARMS.

KING OF THE JUNGLE

KING OF THE JUNGLE

Wild Beasts fought at his command.

Women fought for his Kisses

A DRAMA WITH THE MOST TERRIFIC CLIMAX EVER BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN.

INDIA'S PREMIERE

SATURDAY 10TH

PATHE

EARLY BOOKING ENTIRELY ESSENTIAL.

Phone 41561

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Nagana". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL:—"The Son-Daughter". Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
CARLTON:—"As You Desire Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE:—"If I Had A Million" Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 P. M.
WEST-END:—"Puran Bhakta." Daily at 5-15; 8 and 10-30 P. M.
ROXY: "The Midshipmaid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
MAJESTIC CINEMA:—"Sinhgad" Daily 5; 7-45 and 10 P. M.
IMPERIAL CINEMA:—"Saubhagya Sundari." Time as usual.
KRISENA CINEMA:—"Hatamtai". Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P. M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MIDDAY SESSION
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

1-00 p.m.—Time Signal. A Sponsored programme by Messrs. T. E. Bevan & Co., Ltd.—Regal Grand Massed Band. (conducted by James Oliver. The Gladiator March. The Crusader march. Harry Torrani, (Yoddler), Dan dan the yodelling man, Sitting in a Jailhouse. Fred Hartley's quartet, Butterflies in the rain. The song of the nightingale. Barmy and Buck—Comedians, Up the apples and pears Fiddler Joe. International Novelty Quartet, The love dance. The mosquitoes parade. Jack and Jill (Duettists). Have you ever been lonely Sittin' in the dark.
7-10 p.m.—A Ballad Concert. The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. Hubert Eisdell Tenor, Muriel Brunskill Contralto, Dora Labbette. Soprano, Albert Sandler and his Orchestra.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—Weather Report & News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-10 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar, Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal rom Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Laddie Clark and his Orchestra, relayed from the Imperial Hydro, Hotel, Blackpool
7-30 p.m.—Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 p.m.—Interlude.
8-20 p.m.—Pianoforte recital by Ernest Lush.
8-30 p.m.—Light Orchestral Concert (Gramophone records).
9-15 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH.—His Holiness Tridani Swami B. R. Sridhar Maharaj will hold a religious discourse on "Varnashram Dharma" in the Math premises at Babul Nath Road, Chowpatty, to-day Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.— The outward P. & O mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Skene" arrived in London on the morning of June 6.

The "Clan Macbeth" arrived at Suez on the evening of June 4.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.—The admirers and friends of Dr. Gopinath Krishnajee Kshatriya will celebrate his 75th Birthday to-day (Thursday) between 3 and 9 p.m. at his residence situate at Sadashiv Lane, Girgaum Bombay.

HARIJAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—Applications are invited from deserving Harijan students for scholarships of a total value of Rs. 45 per month allotted by the Raghumal Charity Fund for Rajputana. Applicants should be bonafide residents of Rajputana The scholarships are available for any study (literary or vocational) above the primary stage, and in a technical or literary school (preferably the former). For the present these scholarships are to run for one year only.

Applications are invited for one David Scheme Scholarship in Rajputana. According to this scheme one Harijan student will be awarded full expenses of his or her education from the upper primary standard to the Degree class covering a course of eleven years of studies in school and College.

Applications should be addressed to Ramnarain Chaudhary, Hony. Secretary Rajputana Servants of Untouchables Society, Ajmer.

UNFIT FOR PENAL SETTLEMENT

Bring Back Prisoners From Andamans, Demand Indian Merchants

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram on Wednesday to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are very much distressed over the news of the death of three detenues in Andamans under tragic circumstances. The Committee urge public enquiry into the matter and strongly appeal to the Government to bring back detenues and prisoners from Andamans which has been condemned as unfit for penal settlement.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

The Hon. Secretary gives the following report for 1932-33:—

Our In-Patient Department treated 947 cases, 369 Medical and 578 Surgical, out of which 897 are cured or improved their total days stay in Wards being 11526, daily average In-Patient census being 31.

We further treated 38610 people of both the sexes of different communities in our Out-Patient Department, securing a daily average of 124 patients; but we had occasions when this figure was above 250 a day.

Our Ambulance cars have been summoned from all places in Bombay City and Suburbs. We have removed nearly 300 cases from their respective houses to different Hospitals, Nursing Homes Railway Stations and vics versa.

We also maintain Ayurvedic Department, which has treated not less than 5000 cases during 1932.

The Managing Committee take this opportunity of thanking Medical men, donors in cash and kind volunteers and sympathisers who have helped the institution without which the work done would not have been possible.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

Hindi Examinations which are of three grades, Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Basha, will be held in Bombay in September. Applications will have to be made during August. Definite dates will be announced later.

In a short time, say within about 2 months, one can easily prepare for the Prathamik Examination. It is all the more easy for persons whose mother tongues are Gujerati and Marathi. Arrangement will be made to hold the examinations at two centres in the City of Bombay. In other places if there are at least five can didates a centre can be opened.

Those who want to prepare for these examinations should please write to the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Napoo Hall, Matunga, Bombay, for detailed information. It is hoped that an earnest attempt will be made by the people of Bombay in this branch of nation-building activity as well.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

In the Examinations of the First Aid and Home Hygiene classes orgonised on the premise of the Elphinstone High School, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, the following candidates are declared successful:—

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

Messrs. T P Ailani; Kaikhasru B Ashavaid; Tehmurasp A Banser; K T Bhatia; U B Bhatt; K S Bhende; R D M Chuchra; Beramji E Elavia; B J Gangwani; L K Israni; V H Iyer; Rustam B Mistry; N N Yengaldas; V R Narvane; G V Pranjpe; K R Menon; Shiroz K Randeria; L S Savant; R P Shamdasani; D R Sud; A R Tak; Sorabji R Tatary.

HOME HYGIENE EXAMINATION.

Messrs. Nissim E David; G T Gangaswamy; B M Ghevade; Jalbhoy S Irani; A G Khalsa; P G Khalsa; Kershasp N Klas; A R Mehendale; N D Mehta; D P Mehta; N K Mahatre; Dhanjisha D Mistry; Rustom P Palamcoat; N M Shah; Tehmurasp P Sethna; H G Valdya.

Police Raid Satta Den

Five Persons Arrested And Bailed Out

Betting on New York cotton future appears to be waxing strong in the city in spite of the strrict vigil maintained by the police to trap the offenders. Of late, the city police were able to successfully raid several dens used for this purpose and arrest scores of people; many of whom were respectable people following business avocations in other hours of the day. In the wake of the recent raid carried out by the Princess Street Police, we hear of another, this time by the Dongri Police.

Acting on the information received, Sub-Inspector Mohedeen of the Dongri Police, raided two rooms in Haji Zakeriah Building Dongri, on Tuesday night and arrested Ebrahim Ghulam Haidar and Abdul Abad Anwar, who were receiving bets on New York futures. The police also arrested three others who had gone there to bet. During the search of the rooms, the police recovered, several betting slips and cash.

All the five arrested persons were placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and the Police applied for remand of the accused into their custody. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail and fixed June 10 for further hearing.

OLD THEFT CASE UNEARTHED

Hindu Offender Sent To Jail For 6 Months

In connection with a theft that took place as far back as in 1931 the DeLisle Road Police recently effected the arrest of one Wasoo Sakharam and placed him before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday.

The facts of the case are that the accused was known to one Bhagibai Ganpat, a mochi woman, since his very childhood. Wasoo who came along with complainant's son seeking shelter was allowed to stay in the complainant's room in 1931. He stayed there for about a month and a half and then suddenly disappeared from the room. Simultaneously with his disappearance the complainant noticed that her box of ornaments was broken open and various ornaments valued at Rs. 250 missing therefrom. She consequently lodged a complaint with the police.

The accused when arrested pointed out Ottermal Prithiraj as the man with whom he had pledged the stolen ornaments which he subsequently sold.

The accused pleading guilty to the charge and admitting his previous conviction of four years his Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DUPLICATING G. C. NOTES

Man Arrested For Trying To Cheat Another

Saying that he would duplicate G. C. Notes of big denominations in a simple manner one Dattu Mahadeo is alleged to have prevailed upon Mahadeo Pandoo to part with four G. C. notes of Rs. 50 each. The accused is then alleged to have by means of some mechanical process produced two blank-pieces of paper which resembled the G.C. Notes the complainant had given him. The process consisted of inserting a blank piece of paper into a device and two glass pieces thereafter exposing it in the sun.

After thus convincing his victim of his marvellous powers the accused is said to have handed a brown packet to Pandoo apparently containing the real notes which, being wet, he asked him to heat over a segree kept ready for the purpose.

Subsequetly, just when the accused was preparing to leave on the pretext of returning in a short while from a tea-shop he was arrested. When searched he was found to have 4 genuine G. C. Notes concealed at his waist, while the packet given to Pandoo contained the glass pieces, paper slips and the two impressions of the notes.

In view of further inquiries that have to be made in the matter the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, granted the police application for a remand of the accused into custody until June 17.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £2,350,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d were received and allotted approximately 42 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 13th June 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

KIKA STREET ROBBERY ECHO

Three More Suspects Arrested On Tuesday

The Bombay Police have arrested three more Hindus in connection with the Kika Street robbery on May 26 last. The three new arrests bring the total to 19.

It will be recalled that the theft was committed on May 26, from the shop of one Badri Narayan Gungabux situated in Kika Street, Ornaments and cash totaling Rs. 8501-8 were stolen from the shop and immediately the police were informed of the theft.

Makhansey Bharmui, Matra Parsad and Makji Bharmui, the three latest suspects who were arrested on Tuesday were placed before Mr. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday, when the police applied for a remand of the accused till June 15.

It was stated by the police that all the three accused were residing in the same building where the complaint's shop was situated and that they disappeared on the day when the theft was committed. Makhan say was arrested on Tuesday at Jogeshwari while the other two suspects were arrested the same evening at Masjid Bunder.

As further inquiries were to be made in connection with the theft the police applied for the remand, which was granted by the Magistrate.

SIX HINDUS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Sequel To Arya Samaj Meeting Clash

Keen interest is centred round the case in which six Sanatanists stand charged, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, with being members of an unlawful assembly, assault and causing hurt.

The case is a sequel to the disturbance on February 5 last, when orthodox Hindus and Reformers, from wordy warfare came to blows in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road, following a religious discourse.

The police who intervened arrested the six persons who are now charged as above.

The names of the accused are Vraj-aman Goverdhanlal, Damodar Ratansey, Harishankar Onkar, Chagarlal Harakji, Jethalal Goverdhanlal and Vallabhdas Baldeo.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution story was that on February 5 a meeting was advertised to be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road, where Pandit Dwijendranath Sharma, a local Arya Samaj leader was to deliver a lecture on "Vallabhacharya Sampradaya." Half an hour before the commencement of the meeting about 50 Sanatanists invaded the Hall and occupied the front seat. Abou 200 persons were in attendance when the meting commenced.

INTERRUPTION.

When the Secretary of the Arya Samaj rose to announce the lecture, some five persons stood up and wanted to have a discussion before the Pandit began his lecture. Some arguments ensued, at the end of which it was decided that the lecture should be first delivered and then the Pandit would reply to questions put by members of the audience.

At the end of the speech, one Harishankar Shastri began asking questions which lasted for an hour, when there was an uproar, followed by a hand to hand fight in which several persons received injuries and were removed to the hospital.

POLICE SUMMONED.

The police were immediately informed of the disturbance and on arriving on the scene they arrest the the accused.

There are in all 19 prosecution witnesses of which five have been already examined.

Further hearing of the case will be taken up on the 13th instant.

HARIJAN GRADUATE CONGRATULATED

(From Our Own Correspondent)
MANGALORE, June 4.

Under the auspices of the District Harijan Seva Sangha, a public meeting was held in the Ullal Raghunathya Memorial Hall to congratulate Mr. T. Krishna, the first Harijan Graduate of the District. Mr. M. Annappa, Retired Superintendent of the Imperial Bank was voted to the chair. After few speeches were made explaining the difficulties which Mr. Krishna had to undergo to finish his course of studies, Mr. Krishna gave a reply thanking the organisers of the function.

TRAGIC STORY OF POVERTY STRICKEN COUPLE

Refusal To Vacate House Ends In Murder: Accused Committed To Sessions

Orders were passed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon committing Mohamad Suleman to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions at the Bombay High Court on a charge of murder of one Umar Abdulla.

The prosecution story was that the deceased Umar Abdulla and his wife were living at Hatibagh and as they were unable to pay the rent for three months, went and stayed with the accused at Dr. Shroff's Wadi at Mazgaon.

ORDERED TO QUIT.

Two months later, on the night of March 21 the accused who had fallen out with one Umar Abdulla, asked Kulsanbi wife of the latter, in the absence of her husband, to vacate the room immediately. It is alleged that she said that she would vacate after her husband's return. But the accused persisted in her shifting immediately. At her refused to do so, it was alleged that the accused abused her and assaulted her with a stick.

In the meantime, Umar Abdulla arrived and tried to pacify. He too was in turn assaulted. The deceased and his wife left their rooms unlocked and lodged a complaint at the Byculla Police Station. When they returned they found their belongings thrown on the street. Kulsanbi, thereupon started collecting her goods.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Just then the accused appeared on the scene and showered on the deceased's head several blows with a stick. Kulsanbi ran out to get police aid and when she returned with a police constable she found her husband lying on the roadside profusely bleeding and foaming from the mouth. The accused by then had absconded.

Umar Abdulla was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

The accused was arrested on the same night and was charged with murder.

The accused reserved his defence for the sessions.

Sir Eric Drummond, the retiring Secretary of the League of Nations, sat with the Council for the last time in that capacity and members paid warm tributes to his services. He will be succeeded by Monsieur Avenol.—B. O. W.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL An Oriental Picture for you!

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

A Love Story to Challenge the Greatest Romances!

Two Beloved Stars!

HELEN HAYES Ramon NOVARRO

THE SON-DAUGHTER

with WARNER OLAND AND LEWIS STONE
HEAR RAMON NOVARRO AND HELEN HAYES SING!
ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOR
EXTRA! MUSICAL REVUE with CHORUS EXTRA!

NEXT SATURDAY

Wallace BEERY in Flesh

Greater than "THE CHAMP"

SEE BEERY FIGHT ZIBYSCO!

EACH FATEFUL DROP MEANT A MILLION DOLLARS!
You've Dreamed It!...
Now See It Come True!

IF I HAD A MILLION

WITH
GARY COOPER · GEORGE RAFT
WYNNE GIBSON · CHARLES LAUGHTON
JACK OAKIE · FRANCES DEE
CHARLIE RUGGLES · ALISON SKIPWORTH
W. C. FIELDS · MARY BOLAND
ROSCOE KARNS · MAY ROBSON
GENE RAYMOND · LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
RICHARD BENNETT

A Paramount Picture

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1933

PROMPT AWAKENING

The Government of India which has been for so long deaf to the appeals made to it in this country to raise the tariff against Japan has at last been goaded into action apparently by the discussions in the House of Commons. For the past few days there have been repeated peremptory demands in Britain either in Parliament or outside calling upon the British Government to compel the Indian Government to take immediate preventive action against Japan, and the latter have promptly surrendered.

We doubt whether this action will benefit India very greatly, or that it will give a reviving impetus to the Indian mill industry. The Government communique states that they have decided to raise the tariff from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. on all non-British imports of piece-goods, thus giving an additional preference to British goods of 25 per cent, as against Japan. We do not know however, how far this protection will enable Indian mills to make headway, if they do not make any attempt to reform or reorganise the mill industry, as urged by the Tariff Board.

INCREASING IMPORTS.

The sudden awakening in Great Britain to the interests of the Indian mill industry is no doubt very touching, but along with it we have to remember that British imports have been increasing by leaps and bounds during last year, and there is every prospect now that they will show a further rise. Every kind of foreign piece-goods is being imported in increasingly quantities and last year there was a sudden jump of 58 per cent. over the previous year. In cotton yarns the increase was 49 per cent. in the same period. The import of British grey cloth has gone up by 83.3 per cent. and Japanese grey cloth by 32.5 per cent in one year. Though Japan is far ahead of Britain in such imports into India, with this additional advantage now given to the latter there is bound to be a gradual falling off in Japanese trade with this country.

We must frankly state that we have no sympathy either with British or Japanese imports of piece-goods into India, as we want India to be independent of all foreign countries in this one department at least. That has been the aim of all the national efforts for the past few years. But the Indian mercantile community has slackened its zeal and is now concerned more with its immediate profits than the good of the country.

WILL IT HELP SWADESHI?

Britain is straining every nerve to supplant Japan in the Indian market, and bang the door against her finally. In bleached goods Britain still holds the premier position as importer, though Japan has been making rapid strides. We wonder whether Japan will be able to surmount the difficulty now placed in her way. It is curious that in all these demands of the Indian mercantile community, not the least anxiety has been shown for the encouragement of Swadeshi, and strange to say even the mill industry has not demanded protection against all outsiders, but only against Japan.

We do not know how these increasing imports from Britain are going to help the Indian mill industries or give the required impetus to Swadeshi. But, perhaps, it was too much to expect Indian merchants to make a bold bid for Swadeshi! As the Japanese Consul rightly remarks some "means other than raising the tariff walls should have been considered to save the industry," and he doubts whether the protection now given will save Indian mills from Lancashire invasion.

HOPE FOR THE BEST.

The position of the Indian mill industry is parlous. Day after day more mills are closing all over the country. Some of the millowners have not hesitated to take advantage of the position by lowering the already low wages of their workers. This is a move which we must emphatically condemn. We can only hope the protection now given will enable the mills to tide over their present difficulties and make ends meet. But we must repeat that no amount of protection will help them, unless there is internal reform and reorganisation and the whole industry is placed on a sounder footing than at present.

"Hopelessly Misinformed"

Though the treatment that Mr. Aney, Acting Congress President, received in the Midnapore Jail reflected gravely on the authorities concerned, he was himself silent about it. It was impossible, however, that the statements made by Sir Harry Haig dealing with the matter could be allowed to go uncontradicted. The principal points made by Sir Harry were, (1) that Mr. Aney was admitted to the jail as a Division II undertrial prisoner and the Superintendent of the jail at once gave him an opportunity of asking for higher classification but he declined to avail himself of it; (2) that Mr. Aney was searched like all other prisoners who have to be searched under jail rules; (3) and that even Civil Disobedience prisoners have to stand or sit together and to remain in file when officers are moving amongst them but that no force was used to compel Mr. Aney to observe this rule.

MISSTATEMENTS RIDDLED.

If Sir Harry thought that Mr. Aney would continue to be silent on this question even after the above statements were published, he has been fully disillusioned by now. Mr. Aney has riddled the misstatements through and through. Mr. Aney emphatically denies the allegation that the Superintendent of the jail gave him an opportunity to ask for higher classification but he declined to avail himself of it. But even the allegation had been true, it would not at all improve the position of the authorities concerned. For it would mean either that they were grossly ignorant about the status of a Congress President and an ex-M.L.A. or that, though they knew him well they wished to humiliate him by compelling him to ask for a favour. Mr. Aney naturally scorned to say a single word about his classification or to ask for any differential treatment.

As regards the search, Mr Aney says he did not object to the rule of search as such but he justly condemns the method in which the search was made "in defiance of all sense of decency." It was only the timely intervention of the Deputy Jailor, he adds, that "saved me from the indignity of loosening the cloth on my loins for the purpose of personal search." If a man of Mr. Aney's status ran the risk of being subjected to such an indignity, one can well imagine what must be the plight of thousands of Congress volunteers.

MOST GRAVE CHARGE.

The most serious allegation of Sir Harry Haig is with regard to the "Sarkar Salam" procedure of sitting and standing to order in a particular way. Sir Harry Haig says that no force was used on Mr. Aney as "he obeyed orders," thereby insinuating that Mr. Aney quietly and without so much as a protest submitted to the procedure. On the other hand Mr. Aney definitely states that the warders actually used force on him to make him sit first and then stand in accordance with the "Salam" procedure, though he continued to protest against it. It is a scandalous and shameful incident and calls not only for an apology to Mr. Aney but an assurance that this sort of dirty treatment will not be accorded in future, to political prisoners at least.

Though Mr. Aney was silent on these points so far, he is now prepared, in view of Sir Harry's allegations, to prove all his counter-statements if he is given an opportunity to do so. But we do not suppose he will be given the opportunity he asks for any more than Pandit Malaviya will be given a similar opportunity to prove his allegations. Mr. Aney, however, has done well to expose the various misstatements made by Sir Harry Haig who is obviously "hopelessly misinformed on certain points by those who are interested in suppressing the facts." But facts like those in question cannot long be suppressed and ought not to be allowed to be suppressed.

Press Views

A Meddlesome Collector

Who is this Collector of Burdwan who goes out of his way and dare ask an explanation from the Chairman of the local Municipality for the latter's telegram to the Mayor of Calcutta, congratulating him on his election. We have not yet got the contents of the District Magistrate's letter, but it appears from the Municipal Chairman's reply that the Collector scented mischief in the telegram. As we understand it, the Chairman had no business to reply to the Collector. He might have well afforded to treat the Collector's interference with the contempt it deserved. Indeed the Chairman's letter appears to us as something like an apology which was not at all called for in the circumstances. But we hope it is not so.—"Advance."

Give Them A Chance

But that apart, we do agree that woman should take a substantial share in the work of Local Self-Government. Her instinct of motherhood qualifies her to a monopoly of certain matters if the future of the nation is to be assured. Man can develop only a perfunctory interest in the question of, say, adulterated milk, health or sanitation. Give the woman power and she will see to it that each one of them is solved immediately. For, woman knows how to get things done. Thanks again to her material instincts she is also peculiarly guited to the delicate work of supervising the elementary education of children. Given, therefore, the opportunity, she can revolutionise Municipal administration in India.—"National Call."

Enraged At Exposure

The unsolicited testimony of Mr. Bancroft not only strongthens Pandit Malaviya's challenge but exposes the Government's communique in its true colours. We are surprised to find that "the Statesman", instead of commending his public spirit, attacks him virulently in an editorial note. Curiously enough it casts no "umbrage over the veracity" of his frank account, but is very much annoyed that this gentleman should have insisted on staying there to witness the whole thing. It seems to be greatly disappointed that he did not get some of the blows and "escaped what he had kept asking for and what most good citizens will consider that he deserved". It is not difficult to see why our contemporary attacks Mr. Bancroft. If he had "submitted himself to those in authority" and quietly gone away, it would not have been possible for him to witness the lathi charge and so could not have been in a position to contradict the Government's version. —"Swarajya."

I. C. S. Menace

The I. C. S. man spirals his way up as District Magistrate Commissioner and Secretary to the Government. In his promotions he must at one time be subordinate to future ministers but by sheer subterranean pressure of promotions his claims of seniority carry him over the heads of his superiors. He occupies Government House. Discipline is rendered difficult and as governor, the I. C. S. man can never be free from the bias of his caste or the taint of vested interests. When special responsibilities have to be discharged, he must needs function, unfortunately, as the strong arm of his own clique. Similarly, in the office of Chief Justice he will fail to command public confidence. With I. C. S. men controlling both the executive and the judiciary, the old scandal of the combination of judicial and executive functions will be a thousandfold magnified.—"Hindustan Times."

NIZAM IN FETTERS

British Intervention No Blessing For Hyderabad

(By "SCRUTATOR")

The writer of the following article, after tracing the principal events leading to British intervention in Hyderabad affairs, contends that the result of the intervention has been, in the words of the famous Col. Tod, "to throw the local machinery of administration out of gear".

He also shows how the Nizam's efforts to grant self-Government to his people were foiled and his reformist zeal curbed by interested parties.

The writer further alleges that, because of the Nizam's categorical demand for the retrocession of Berar and his expulsion of Englishmen from the State Service, Government have been very vindictive in their handling of Hyderabad affairs.

"The Princes must know—and the Alwar tragedy must teach them the lesson—that their salvation lies in transferring their sovereignty to their people from whom they have originally inherited it, so that in emergencies the mass of the people may offer a check to the paramount power, which a prince, single-handed is incapable of doing."—Dr. Moonje.

It will probably come as a shock to most people that certain princes having, after bitter experiences, realised the above truth, did seriously intend to transfer a good portion of their sovereignty to their people, but the paramount power intervened under various pretexts and by highly ingenious and indirect methods, for which the Political Department of the Government of India is so distinguished, either wholly suppressed the entire scheme of reforms or made such an ugly farce of it, as to make it the laughing-stock of all constitutionalists.

CHECK TO PARAMOUNTCY.

The work of burking the schemes of self-government in Indian States was accomplished by the Political Department through persons, who happened to enjoy the confidence of the Ruler concerned, as well as his subjects, and by methods, which to a superficial observer, would never appear as having been intended to checkmate constitutional advance. No one, who knows the inside of these affairs, can resist the urge to take his hat off to this diplomacy, which in spite of its public protestations to the contrary, so successfully manoeuvres to deprive the subjects of Indian States of their legitimate share in the administration of their lands of birth, because transference of effective power to the people might act as a serious deterrent to the corroding inroads of paramountcy, and expose the falsity of the allegation that Indians are incapable of managing their own affairs.

If there were a popular and powerful legislature in the State, things would never be quite as smooth for the paramont power. All that British Imperialism wants in India to-day—as it must, very naturally—is that it should be in a position to do as it likes, and yet not be held responsible for those deeds before the bar of public opinion. In British India, this desire can be best fulfilled with the aid of popular legislatures, (vide the Ottawa agreement, the various Ordinances etc.). In Indian States, it is best fulfilled without popular legislatures. That is plain enough.

WHY REFORMS ARE OPPOSED

Another reason, why the Government of India do not relish administrative and political re-

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

WELCOME EFFORTS

It is gratifying to learn from Maulana Shaukat Ali that he is in close touch with Pandit Malaviya with a view to bringing about a complete communal and political settlement and that earnest attempts are being made to convene a leaders' conference.

The Maulana fears that Gandhiji's fast "has come in the way of the progress of further discussions about unity in the country because no Hindu could arrive at any decision without knowing the views of Mr. Gandhi."

Whether the fast by itself helps a political settlement, or not, its off-shoot, the suspension of Civil Disobedience and Gandhiji's offer to resume negotiations, provides a rare opportunity that may lead to peace, if only Government seize the opportunity and accept his offer.

Whatever Government may do in the matter, we fully share Maulana Shaukat Ali's belief that once responsible Hindu and Muslim leaders meet and arrive at an understanding, it will be possible for them to influence their respective communities.

And once a communal settlement is effected, a political settlement must follow almost automatically.

THE ANDAMANS TRAGEDY

The Home Department's reply to Mr. S. C. Mitra, as President of the Andamans Prisoners' Relief League, is characteristic of the attitude taken up by it in this unfortunate matter.

It is more than three weeks now since the hunger-strike was started and three persons have already fallen victims to Government's measures of "protection." We do not know whether the jail officials are still persisting in their methods or have given them up after their unfortunate experience.

Whatever it is, it is little short of sheer callousness on the part of the Department to shut their ears and eyes to the uneasiness caused in the country owing to their secretive methods of dealing with the matter.

Why are not the names of the prisoners published, and why are not the public taken into confidence? If the Government cannot do anything more than feed the men forcibly, they ought to have some outsider to intervene with the prisoners, unless they are indifferent to the lives of the men. We do not think they are.

This is not a small matter, as the Home Member believes. It may have consequences which will shake him out of his complacency.

GERMANY REFUSES.

Germany has refused to sign the Foor Power Pact on the ground that the original Pact has been substantially altered by France to suit her needs, and because it does not contain clauses to satisfy the amour propre of Germany under the Nazis.

The Hitler-Mussolini Pact,—private though it is—still flourishes, and Mussolini's rather cryptic and even menacing promise to speak out in the Italian Senate is not very hopeful for the future.

One cannot help feeling that the Powers are proceeding on the wrong track, for this is not the way of disarmament. Fortunately, the territorial 'status quo' is maintained, and the Four Powers undertake not to infringe the rights of other states.

But all this is about the Four Powers themselves, and there are a great many smaller nations. No doubt they have been pacified for the present, but what about the future?

We are still a long way off from real disarmament. Not a single country wants it, for if such a thing happened the armament companies' stocks might come down with a crash and what are kings and politicians to do. They too have to live.

WHAT WILL HITLR DO?

Now that the Council of the League of Nations has called upon Germany to reinstate immediately all Jews who have been removed from their posts, to compensate them for the loss suffered by them and to inform the League of the steps taken, we wonder what the Nazi answer will be.

The "Manchester Guardian" in mall week gave a list of about 200 professors who were removed from their positions, either because they were Jews or Socialist in their sympathies. We suppose the reinstatement of Socialists is not included in this demand.

Hitler who has the backing of Italy may refuse to comply with the demand, and it then remains to be seen what the League will do. Will it resort to sanctions, or will it treat them as a "scrap of paper"?

The German representative promised to look into the grievances which were against its international obligations, but we doubt about Nazi sincerity. Hitler has repeatedly said that his mission in life was to free Germany of Jews, and he is proceeding headlong.

Readers' Views

SJT. MAHADEV AND MR. HORNIMAN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have gone through the controversy of the photographs of Mahatmaji in recent issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" carefully. I think, Mr. Mahadev Desai's attitude is illogical and is also most deplorable, inasmuch as it seeks, no matter how feebly, to question the sincerity of Mr. B.G. Horniman,—a man who has made the cause of Indian freedom a part of his being, and who has suffered and sacrificed at the altar of it. Few would excel him in journalism as such, and it will be an extreme delight of my life to meet another personality, who burns with sincerity for the oppressed everywhere and who seeks to ameliorate their lot in every sphere. Therefore, there is no likelihood of anything that has the attention of and is done by such a person being in bad taste or of an offending character.

Detaching myself from such considerations, I can say that I quite liked the picture in the evening paper and upon a moment's reflection, I could see that it was not the photograph taken at the time Mahatmaji broke the fast. I have no doubt that it must have been so with all those who saw it. What I ask, could have brought us—even the most sensitive among us—into contemplative mood befitting the occasion more than this picture?

Mr. Horniman's explanation and the criticisms were characteristic of him. And I do not suppose Mr. Mahadev Desai is ignorant of Mr. Horniman's characteristics. Does he (Mr. M. Desai) in sober momcnts and seriously, contend that they merited the remarks and personal attack, which he has made on Mr. Horniman? Again, in sober moments, will he not recall occasions when Mr. Horniman abundantly acknowledged his errors and withdraw the charge he has made against Mr. Horniman of dishonestly seeking to justify his action?

Mr. Desai's passages appear to me to breathe affronting candour, which is not nobleness. They show, moreover, that we can cultivate an ability to misunderstand and abuse a tried friend. I like to think that Mr. Mahadev Desai was possessed by a temporary ill-temper—a weakness also suffered by able and well-intentioned people, sometimes.—Yours etc.,

G.M. JOSHI.

341, Girgaon Rd.,
Bombay, June 7.

(We have received other letters expressing in different forms similar views to the above, which has been selected as typical. We desire now that the discussion should close.—Editor).

WHAT IS HAPPENING BEHIND THE SCREEN?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we know:—

(1) What are the communications passing between Whitehall and Simla in regard to the suspension of Civil Disobedience?

(2) Is not the Cabinet in favour of reaching an understanding with the Indian Congress?

(3) Is not the Secretary of State also favourably inclined?

(4) Is not the Viceroy's Cabinet divided on the matter, the majority favouring a settlement?

(5) What is then the Rule? Are London Financiers keen on seeing their Reserve Bank Scheme through, before rapprochement made? Verily, who can say, what is happening behind the screen?—Yours etc.,

B.F. BHARUCHA.

COTTON GREEN FIRE BRIGADE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we enquire from the Municipal Commissioner as to the reason why such an important place as the Cotton Green Fire Brigade Station is without an officer since more than a month? In the time of the last Chief Officer, Sewri Fire Brigade was never left without an officer even for an hour.

But during the time of the present Chief Officer we have often found this station without an officer and the work left to Lascars. At the last big cotton fire at Jakeriabunder on the night of 27th May, 1933 the Sewri engine reached there without an officer. The illiterate lascar in charge did not know what to do. Only when other engines from outside came was the water turned on the fire, after a long time, resulting in a greater loss.

We are afraid that Insurance Companies will not pay us properly and raise their rates if the fire brigade continues to be as slack as they are now.

We hope that the Municipal Commissioner will kindly enquire into the above affair as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.

ISHWARLAL BHOGILAL.
Cotton Green, Bombay No. 15.

IDAR STATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some time back there appeared in your columns a series of letters purporting to come from a body of men who seemed to profess to be leaders of Idar State subjects. An official reply released by the Publicity Department, Idar State has been published in your issue of the 6th instant I would request you to publish this letter in a prominent place in your esteemed paper in order to elicit the truth about this body, its activities and the state of affairs in Idar.

It appears these gentlemen were in the good books of the late State Council. They were invited to attend a so-called Round Table Conference at Himatnagar, which had evolved a strange constitution of a People's Representative Council. From the provisions of this constitution it is clear as day-light that had it been introduced in the State it might certainly have placed the poor and ignorant masses of Idar in a very awkward position. According to this constitution the members to this so-called People's Council were to be nominated by the State and naturally those favoured by the authorities might have captured the seats and patriots might have been left out to the detriment of the best interests of the Idar subjects. Very fortunately the State Council disappeared on the accession of the present Maharaja Sahib and with it went its false and illusory promises.

Mr. Bhandari, now Rai Bahadur, the present Dewan, is perhaps the best man His Highness could find to help him in the great work of uplifting his miserable subjects who had been groaning under chaotic administrative conditions for years. He is not a new man to Idar. He was the Dewan of the State for eight years in the late Sir Dowlatsinghji's time and was working hand in hand with the present Maharaja Sahib, who was then the Maaraja Kumar Sahib, against the intrigues and tyrannies of Lallu Jeshanker, that notorious man who will never be forgotten or forgiven by his victims the poor people of Idar. When it became impossible for any honest man to continue in the State service, Dewan Bhandari had to leave Idar in 1922.

H. H. Himatsinghji has very wisely invited his old colleague and friend to be his adviser and Dewan, and the slow yet steady progress that Idar has seen during the last two years clearly shows Rai Bahadur Bhandari's sincerity of purpose.

The leaders of the Idarites residing in Bombay were apparently disappointed to see the new Dewan ignoring their meaningless demands and refusing to be directed by men who were not authorised by the subjects of the State to speak on their behalf. In their despair they ran to the platform and press and there was a shower of allegations levelled against Dewan Bhandari who, be it said to his credit, remained absolutely unperturbed during the whole period of this baseless agitation. Then when the Bombay Idarites went too far and demanded of His Highness the dismissal of his trusted Dewan, His Highness declared his displeasure at this strange propaganda in Bombay in the Idar State "Gazette" of the 1st May 1933. There was also a reminder in the same Gazette to the Idar public of the fact that the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, introduced in Idar in 1927, was still in force.

This was enough to make the Bombay Idarites desperate and their agitation took a serious turn. The funniest part of the story is that all this time there continued to be perfect peace and good-will between the authorities and the subjects in Idar itself.

Rai Bahadur Bhandari, openminded, fair and reasonable administrator that he is, appears to be ever ready to welcome and consider reasonable suggestions and demands. And it is up to the intelligentsia of Idar, the educated and enlightened elements, who are the real representatives of the dumb masses, to break their long silence and offer their hearty co-operation to His Highness and his trusted Dewan in the great work of reshaping Idar into an ideal State. —Yours, etc.,

SPECTATOR.

Bombay, June 6.

Prime Minister Of Greece Shot At

Madame Venizelos And Driver Badly Wounded And Personal Guard Killed: Assailants Escape

ATHENS, June 7.

When M. Venizelos and Madame Venizelos were returning to Athens from Kiphissia last night, a man fired at them.

Madame Venizelos and the chauffeur were wounded, but Venizelos was unhurt.

PERSONAL GUARD KILLED.

Gunmen in the car fired at M. Venizelos when four miles from Athens.

Madame Venizelos was struck four times in the legs and stomach. A personal guard was killed and the driver badly wounded. The motive of the attack is not known.

Tsaldaris has promised energetic measures to apprehend the assailants who have escaped.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF OUTRAGE.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 7.

The dramatic personal account of the attempt on his life given by M. Venizelos states that the assassins opened fire from a seven seater car which got against his car and one carrying escort. He took his wife in his arms both crouching the floor of the car and ordered the chauffeur to go full speed to Athens.

Meanwhile the assassins reloaded and kept up firing three miles. All the time M. Venizelos kept asking his wife if she was wounded and she replied in the negative. Later, he found his wife wounded. Three passenger buses which passed, ignored their plight preferring to get out of the range of bullets.

M. Venizelos urged the chauffeur to drive quicker and eventually reached a hospital at Athens.

Madame Venizelos' injuries are not serious and she is progressing satisfactorily.

Public meetings and gatherings are prohibited.

ALL QUIET IN KASHMIR

Noisy Demonstrators Arrested

SRINAGAR, June 7.

The Kashmir Durbar have issued the following communique:

Yesterday a small crowds of women and children, in some cases accompanied by men also, paraded in various parts of the city during the day shouting different slogans. On the whole they were causing annoyance but soon they were dispersed. A number of arrests were made in the afternoon.

Following the arrests there were two noisy demonstrations at about 10 a.m. but these were easily broken up and some further arrests were made.

All is reported to be quiet this morning.—A. P.

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KARACHI.

MRS. HAMID ALI FOR LONDON

Will Give Evidence Before Joint Committee

COONOOR, June 4.

It is understood that Rajkumari Amrit Kur who is at present in England will give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Women's Organisations in India.

Mrs. Hamid Ali and Mrs. Muthulaxmi Reddi have also been invited to give evidence.

Mrs. Hamid Ali will be arriving in Bombay on the 6th instant, and will sail for London on the 10th instant. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi has not yet made up her mind.—A. P.

SCINDIA VESSEL RESCUES STRANDED CREW

Foul Weather That Renders Sailing Impossible

RANGOON, June 7.

"Jaladutta" of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., which arrived this evening brought 27 men picked up off the Malabar Coast on 27th May.

It appears that "Jaladutta" sighted a sailing vessel "Pudidam" with distress signal hoisted. The Captain took the ship alongside the vessel and learnt that she left Cannanore for coastal ports before monsoon set in but on the way encountered foul weather which rendered sailing impossible. The Crew were without food and water for several days.

As the master was prepared to allow the vessel to drift ashore if the crew were saved the Captain took on Board all the crew and sailed for Rangoon.—A. P.

HARIJAN LEADER WRITES TO GANDHIJI

Plea For Higher Wages For His People

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

Mr. Kikabhai, the Depressed Class leader, has written a letter to Gandhiji drawing his attention to low wages paid to Harijans by Municipalities and other bodies. Low wages compel Harijans to beg for remnants of food from houses of caste Hindus. Mr. Kikabhai adds that their wages should, therefore, be raised to a minimum of Rs. 25 rising up to Rs. 50.

Mr. Kikabhai also draws attention of Gandhiji to the fact that Harijan children are not admitted into the Local Board School of village Vadaj, near his own Ashram.—A.P.

MYSORE ELECTIONS POSTPONED

Sequel To Non-Official Appeal

MYSORE, June 7

With respect to the unanimous appeal from the non-official side made on the floor of the House for the postponement of the General Election to the Upper and Lower Houses of the Mysore Legislature to any time after the rains, particularly in view of the many hardships of the election campaign in Malnad rural areas generally entailed, the Mysore Government assured the Assembly yesterday that the elections originally intended for July would be postponed to March next. The decision was received with general acclamation.

The Assembly adjourned after lunch for the Cup Day in Mysore races.

They were attended by the Maharaja of Mysore who arrived in state and also a number of officials were present.—A. P.

Sjt. Hajarilal Jaria, President of the Conference.

Sjt. Beniprasad Shrivastwa Chairman of the Reception Committee.

PRINCES AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CONSPIRE

Jhansi Conference Demands Responsible Govt. In States And Representation Of Subjects In Federal Assembly

(From A Correspondent.)

JHANSI, June 6.

The Open Session of the 1st Central India States oppressed People Conference began on the 2nd inst. at 7 p.m. in the well decorated spacious Compound of the 'Daily Hindrajasthan Press' Jhansi, under the Presidentship of Syt. Hazarilal Ji Jaria of Indore.

Representatives from Rewa, Jhabua, Chhatarpur, Bagli, Tikamgarh, Sarila, Panna and other States attended the session which continued upto the 4th inst.

On the 1st day, the session was opened by Mr Beni Prasad Srivastava President and Director the Servants of the Indian States People Society, Jhansi and Chairman of the reception Committee. He emphasised the necessity of holding this conference and explained its object and also the difficulties and draw-backs of the States-people in coming to such a conference owing to the activities of the States Police.

Just as he was speaking on this point, two men who represented themselves as hailing from Rewa stood up bent upon creating trouble. However, they were prevailed upon to sit down, and Mr. Beni Prasad went on with his address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Hazarilal Jaria the president who is a prominent Congress and States worker of Indore and who was the Dictator of Central India and Rajputana Congress Committee last year, read out his address which amongst others emphasised the utter neglect of public opinion by the Princess. This is possible because they are not responsible to their people, and are responsible only to the Political Department of the Government of India who are concerned only with their imperialistic policies. It is on account of this imperialistic out-look of the Department that Nationalist Princes like Nabha and Bharatpur are turned out of their State and men like Patiala enjoy the full support of the Department and are honoured by the Government. Consequently, the Princes don't care a fig for their subjects, but are always busy appeasing the White Gods of the Political Department, which support every activity, of theirs, nay the Department goes to the length to enacting laws to protect illegal activities of the Princes from public criticism.'

The protection of the Political Department does not seem wide enough for them and they seek the help of the British District Authorities to suppress the voice of their people.

NEW MENACE.

Some times, the princes set up communal trouble as a screen to their own maladminiistratiin. The States Subjects should be constantly alive to this new danger which may prove to be fatal blow to the growth of true nationalism amongst them.

After exposing the hollowness of the White Paper scheme and its total unacceptability, the speaker went on at length to describe the difficulties of the workers in the States and suggested remedies to ameliorate their condition.

In the end he called upon States People to organise themselves as a compact body to carry on propaganda for their rights in England and India and to devise means for their protection.

The first day's session concluded with his address.

RESOLUTIONS.

The conference adopted 19 resolutions. In its first resolution, the conference congratulated Mahatma Gandhi on the successful termination of his fast.

In the Second the conference urged the necessity of the States entering into Fedration of India and of securing representation for States Subjects in it.

By its third resolution the conference emphasised the necessity of immediate establishment of responsible Government in Native State.

Abolition of Begar and Rasd systems and the necessity of Freedom of Press and Platform were moved from the Chair and passed.

In the fifth resolution, the conference urged on the Political Department the necessity of taking the States People opinions into accoust in punishing or commanding a prince.

The seventh resolution emphasised an immediate enquiry into the complaints of maladministration of Princes, whenever they are brought to the notice of the Pilitical Department.

A Committee of these was appointed by according to the eighth resilution to enquire into the validity of the complaints received by the conference to be put into the open session. Members of the Committee are B Beni Prasad and P. Rameshwar Prasad Sharma with the President of the Conference.

Another important resolution urged on the Orchha Authorities the utter unjustifiability of their decision with regard to the proposed change of currency for the sake of paying land revenue as change form of Gajashahi coin to the rup involves an extra charge of 1 1/2 times the usual land revenue, which is a real hardship to the cultivators. The conference requested the H. H. to cancel this decision.

The next resolution explained the aim of the conference i. e. the carrying on constitutional propaganda to get redress of the wrongs perpetrated on the States subjects and not to attack or vilify the rulers.

PRIVY PURSE.

The thirteenth resolution urged the necessity of curtailing the private expenses of the princes and of confining them to their privy purse which should not exceed one tenth of the State income.

The next resolution brought to the notice of the Rulers of Rewa, Maihar, Sohawal, Koythi, Panna and other Baghelkhand States the slavery and serfdom prevelant therein in the Harwaha System which should be abolished atonce

WITHDRAW ORDINANCES.

The 16th resolution called upon the Rulers to abstain from communalism and not to harbour that sort of trouble in their States.

By the 17th resolution the conference reiterated its right to discuss the personal character of the Rulers administrators and other officials of the States to the extent to which it effected the public life and administrative efficiency of the States.

The next resolution called upon the Rewa Administration to withdraw all the ordinances and to release all Political Congress prisoners unconditionally.

By the last resolution on the conference endorsed the 24 demands of the Hindu Subjects of Bhopal categorically and urgel on the Nawab their immediate satisfaction.

After the resolutions were adopted three out of 20 complaints which have been censored by the Enquiry Committee were put up before the public and were unanimously voted for immediate action by the conference. The first complaint was with regard to Jhabua the second was about Bagli and the third was about Chhatarpur.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who arrived at Coimbatore a few days ago, will be proceeding about June 8th to Poona where he is likely to stay for about ten days.

WHY TRANSFER LAW & ORDER?

White Paper Scheme Cannot Solve Problem, Says Gavin Jones

LONDON, June 7.

Describing the continuity of sound administration of rural India as the most important problem for the future Government of India, Mr. Gavin Jones in a letter to the 'Telegraph' states that those, who know India best, are more nervous about the implications of Provincial Autonomy than any other proposal in the White Paper because it involves the transfer of administration of law and order to the vagaries of the Legislatures.

Mr. Gavin Jones also states that if the administration of rural India deteriorates it would lead inevitably to the collapse of an elaborate structure of Government proposed by the White Paper. He believes that the problem could not be solved by a system of Government which the White Paper proposes to graft on India.—Reuter.

SAD END OF REAR ADMIRAL

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 7.

Rear Admiral Arthur Hale Smith Dorrien was found dead in a mutilated condition on Railway Line near Berkhamsted, Herts.

He had been in ill-health for some years.

(Arthur Smith entered Army in 1898, served in South Africa 1899-1902 and in the European war in 1914-18.)

Dr. James H. Cousins arrived at Madanapalle on June 2 to take charge as Principal of the Madanapalle Thesophical College. It will be remembered that Dr. Cousins was Principal of the College for several years previously.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 7.

Previous Closing	4.02 1/8
To-day's Opening	4.04
To-day's Closing	4.06 3/4

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 7.

Previous Closing	4.04 3/8
To-day's Closing	4.07 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JULY.

New York, June 7.

Previous Closing	9.08
To-day's Opening	9.02
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing	9.15
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April|May	Rs. 228 1/4
July|August	Rs. 215

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JULY.

Liverpool, June 7.

Previous Closing	6.01
To-day's Opening	5.97
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing	5.94
Difference	—.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

London, June 7.

Spot	19 1/4
Different	Nil.
Forward	19 5/16
Difference	+1/16

FRANC RATE.

Paris, June 7.

Previous Closing	86 3/32
To-day's Opening	86 1/8
To-day's Closing	86 1/32

GOLD

Bombay, June 7.

Ready	30 2 6
Sovereign	19 8 9

SILVER

Bombay, June 7.

Ready	58 0 0
1st Settlement	58 2 0
2nd Settlement	58 10 0

Government of India Loan rate of interest is 80-3/4.

GANDHIJI LOSES TWO POUNDS IN TWO DAYS

Dr. Deshmukh Prescribes Increased Nourishment And Absolute Physical And Mental Rest

POONA, June 7.

Dr. K. V. Deshmukh of Bombay, who examined Gandhiji this afternoon has issued the following bulletin:—

"Gandhiji is not making as rapid and satisfactory progress as was expected. Indeed instead of gaining he has lost two pounds in weight in the course of the last two days. Absolute physical and mental rest, therefore, should even more rigorously be enforced."

Dr. Deshmukh told the Associated Press after the examination that there were no complications, but Gandhiji was not maintaining his progress. The examination of daily records regarding his health showed that he had a set-back in his progress. Gandhiji was not himself feeling stronger and the slightest strain was exhausting him as did to-day's medical examination. In these circumstances Dr. Deshmukh has prescribed increased nourishment and more rest. Gandhiji is adhering strictly to doctors' instructions and avoids any sort of exertion. He continues to have mud plastor on his head.—A. P.

BELATED, BUT WELCOME RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1.)

flooded state of our cloth markets with Japanese cloth. In reply he said: "Yes, owing to the delay, Japan had enough time to flood our markets but this has been effectively stopped now. It might perhaps take some time to clear that stock, but ultimately the extra duty levied will have a salutary effect on the industry in general. It is only a question of time and we must have some patience now. The mill-owners who had been crying may look for further protection, considering this as insufficient. But we consider this as something better than nothing."

RELIEF TO MILL INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, June 7.

Mr. Ahmad F. Currimbhoy, Acting Chairman, Millowners' Association has issued the following statement to the press:—

I am glad to find from the announcement made by the Government of India to-day increasing the duty on plain greys to 6 and 3/4 annas and the "ad valorem" rate to 75 per cent, that some check at last is going to be placed on the dumping of the Japanese piecegoods in India.

I need scarcely point out that the announcement is a belated one and would have served its purpose more effectively if it had been made months ago. The long interval has enabled Japan to bring in more goods and cotton mills all over the country were forced to close down in the course of last month. However, it is very satisfactory that the efforts made by the Bombay Millowners' Association supported by other Associations and Chambers of Commerce have at last succeeded and that the Government of India have arrived at a just decision in order to save from ruin the most important indigenous industry of India.

I am hoping that the announcement will lead to a gradual improvement of the present intolerable situation and create a better feeling in the Indian piecegoods markets. The situation, nevertheless, will have to be carefully watched as the Japanese are likely to take measures to counteract the increased duty. We hope by September, when the Tariff Board Report comes to be reviewed by the Assembly, the question of placing the import tariff on a more scientific basis will receive the careful attention of the Government of India.—A.P.

LANCASHIRE WILL BENEFIT

BOMBAY, June 7.

"I am rather in doubt whether the measure adopted by the Government of India will ultimately do good to the Indian public in generarl and the Mill Industry in particular," said Mr. S. Kurihara, the Japanese Consul, Bombay, in an interview with the Associated Press regarding the latest anti-dumping measures announced by Government. He added that he was afraid that in less than six months' time, there would be a great influx of goods especially printed goods from Lancashire against which the millowners judiciously had kept dump for the moment.

I quite realise the difficulty of Government and also look with sympathy at the present position of the mill industry of this country, but some means other than raising the tariff walls would be necessary to save the industry.

With the duty increased to 75 per cent, no doubt Japan would severely be beaten rendering it difficult for her to secure business here.

Mr. Kurihara expressed personal regret that Government should have adopted such a measure at a time when the terms of a new trade treaty were being discussed, the World Economic Conference was going to be held and when it had been proposed that the existing tariff barriers should not be raised.

In conclusion, he hoped that Japanese public opinion would not fail to realise that good sense of India had not turned against Japan.—A.P.

PREMIER'S BUSY WEEK-END

Preparing Memoranda For World Economic Conference

KEY TO ITS SUCCESS

Must Restore World Trade Without Injury To National Interests

RUGBY, June 6.

The Prime Minister arrived by air from Loosiemouth on Saturday and was engaged during the weekend on the work in the preparation for World Economic Conference, which opens in London on the 12th instant. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be in consultation, during the next few days, with his colleagues on the Memoranda prepared for the guidance of the British Delegation to the Conference.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The "Times" in a leading article says that Economic Conference has to discover some way of striking an equitable balance between the advantages and disadvantages of excessive Internationalism.

The paper adds "It has to find some method of restoring the world trade without inconveniencing other national industries or legitimate national interests.

The Ottawa Conference had a similar problem to face in its endeavours to stimulate trade between the countries in the British Empire. After much discussion it was accepted as a guiding principle that protective duties should not exceed such level as would give producers in other parts of the Empire full opportunity of a reasonable competition on the basis of relative cost of economical and efficient production.

It was to be borne constantly in mind that Britain as a creditor nation, must recognize that a large proportion of her imports from Dominions was not in exchange for British exports, but in payment of debt obligations.

The Conference, which opens on next Monday, will make a useful contribution towards international economic disarmament, if it is able to agree upon a sole and similar guiding principle for the regulation of Tariffs and some similar recognition of responsibility of creditor countries towards their debtors.—B. O. W

SOCIAL & OFFICIAL

His Excellency the Governor presided over a meeting of the Secretariat at Ootacamund on 7th June, which was attended among others by the Finance Member, the Chief Conservator of Forests and convened for the purpose of discussing the necessity of the formation of Society for preservation of wild-life.—A. P.

TOKIO INDUSTRIALISTS PERTURBED

"Selfishness Of British Traders"

TOKIO, June 7.

The Government of India's action in increasing minimum specific duty on cotton plain and greys of non-British origin from 50 to 75 per cent, ad valorem has caused consternation in Japanese business circles.

The Vernacular press supports the industrialists bitterly attacking "unfairness and selfishness of British traders." But official quarters express confidence that the British Government will exercise restraining influence in view of the World Economic Conference and projected Anglo-Japanese trade talks.—Reuter.

SCARBOROUGH TO BOMBAY BY CYCLE

6000 Miles Ride By Maharatta Youth

After having been delayed for some considerable time through passport trouble, Mr. Tom Smiller started in mail week on his six thousand miles cycling adventure.

Mr. Smiller, who is a member of the Scarborough and District Cycling Club, is making an effort to reach Bombay, India.

The first part of the ride as far as Stamboul will not present great difficulties, but the long desert stretch in Persia will prove a difficult obstacle. Once having crossed the desert he will proceed to Karachi and possibly via Delhi, Agra and Indore.

During his ride he will have travelled through France, Italy, Jugo Slavia, Bulgaria, Persia and Turkey.

He is riding a standard model Raleigh, equipped with a spring saddle and a Sturmey-Archer close ratio variable hub. A spare rear wheel has replaced the front wheel so that should the variable break down, he can change wheels.

He is taking a few spares as it is almost impossible to secure spare components on the Continent.

Included in his equipment is a lightweight tent, sleeping bag, stove and cooking outfit, and spare clothes. These which will bring his toal weight carried to well over four stones will be distributed on the front and rear carriers.

Mr. Smiller whose Indian name is Narasoji Raw is 32 years of age, is a Mahratta and according to custom was married at the age of ten.

He carried a message from the Mayor to the civic bead in Bombay

MONSOON STILL DISTANT

Sunny Weather Forecast

POONA, June 7

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma and active in Assam, but weak in Upper Burma, Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula. The western disturbance has passed away eastwards through Kashmir, after causing light thundershowers along the Western Himalayas.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Konkan and local in Bengal, Kumaon Hills, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. A few rainfalls are reported from Upper Burma, Bihar, the Punjab Hills and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are Kyaukpyu five inches, Amherst four, Akyab three Tavoy and Toungoo two, Rangoon and Diamond Island one, and a half, Mergui one, Bassein three quarters, Myitkyina half, Maymyo qquarter, Silchar, Cherrapunji and Narayanganj one and a half, Gauhati and Dhubri one, Tezpur, Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling half, Barisal and Purnea quarter, Mukteswar quarter, Karwar one, Raichur and Mahabaleshwar threequarters, Ratnagiri and Marmagao half, Gadag, Chitaldrug, Mangalore, Cochin and Mercara quarter.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue strong in Lower Burma and active in Assam. Scattered falls of rain will recur in Malabar, the Konkan, Deccan, Bengal and Upper Burma.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-6-33

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 7.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 7-6-33:—

Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.15"; J.J. Hospital 0.12" and Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.24".

Total since 1st June to date:—Colaba Point 1.08"; Fort 1.75" and J.J. Hospital 1.88".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932:—

Colaba Point 0.6" Fort 1.87" and J.J. Hospital 0.98".

Total for the corresponding period of 1931:—

Colaba Point, Fort and J.J. Hospital: 0.00".

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours, ending 8 a.m. of 7-6-1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.: +.045 inches.

Temperature at 8 a.m.:—

Dry bulb 83.0 degrees.

Wet bulb 79.0 degrees.

Temperature during 24 hrs.:—

Maximum 90.1 deg. (.05 above normal).

Minimum 80.1 deg. (.10 above normal).

At 8 a.m.:—

Relative Humidity 83 per cent.

Direction of wind S-S-W.

Velocity of wind 14 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours: 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours: 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours: 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.08 inches.

Total rainfall during the year: 3.92 inches.

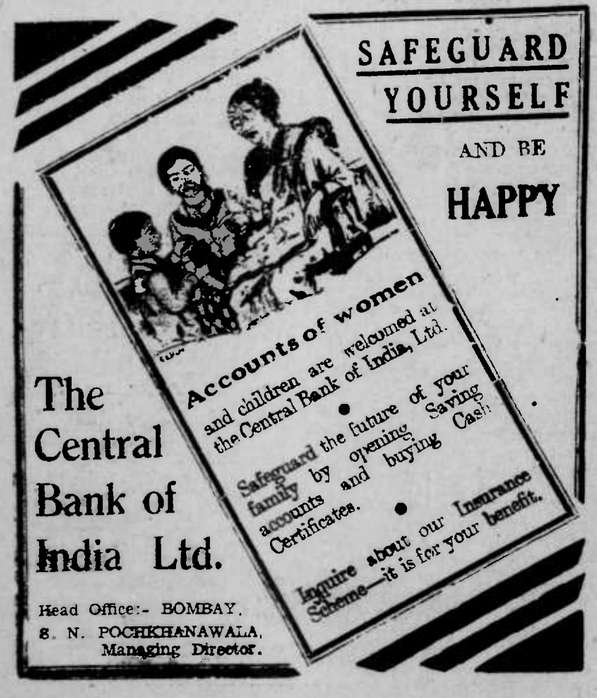
Weather Remarks:—Drizzle.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity having its origin about 3,100 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 8hrs. 7mns. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, the 6th June.

HARROGATE'S "SUN WALK."

Harrogate has built a sun walk, the first of its kind in Great Britain. It is in the form of a covered corridor built of glass which admits the ultra-violet rays. The corridor runs from the Pump Room and broadens into two bays near the new cafe and concert hall.

The sun walk will cost £25,000 and is the first portion of a scheme, which includes a new pump room, the total scheme costing 60,000. Lord Horder will open the sun walk on June 17.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MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Mr. Shiavax C. Cambata To Stand For Vacancy in G. Ward

Mr. Shiavax C. Cambata, of Messrs. Shiavax C. Cambata & Co. the well-known colliery agents, merchants and stevedores has announced his candidature for the vacancy in G Ward, Bombay Corporation, caused by the death of Mr. Billimoria.

Mr. Cambatta is a well-known resident of Versova but his business interests are all in Bombay and he is a well-known and popular member of his community. He is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and also an Honorary Magistrate of Versova. As a Parsi it is expected that he will have the solid support of the Parsi voters in the constituency, but he is not in any sense a "Communalist" and claims that he will devote himself to the interests of the City as a whole and of "G" Ward in particular without fear or favour to any one community.

FRONTIER HINDUS' CASE

Mehrchand Khanna To Press For Safeguards

PESHAWAR City, June 7.

Raisahib Mehrchand Khanna M.L.C. who left to-day by the Frontier Mail for Bombay enroute to England, was given an enthusiastic send-off by the Hindus of Peshawar who mustered strong at the Railway station.

In an interview with the Associated Press the Raisahib said:—

At the call of Dr. Moonjee, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and as desired by the recent Punjab Frontier and Sindh Hindu Conference held at Multan I am proceeding to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee.

The deputation of the Hindu Mahasabha will put forward the Hindu point of view in its different aspects. I will deal mainly with the position of the Hindus in the Frontier Province.

MINORITY-CHAMPION.

It cannot be denied that non-inclusion of any Hindu delegate from the Frontier Province in the first second and third Round Table Conferences and writing to the Frontier Hindus being scrupulously kept away from the Legislative Assembly since its inauguration, our interests have greatly suffered, and our point of view was seldom put forward. Reforms were introduced in the Frontier Province about a year ago, and our experience even of this short duration has not been very pleasant.

No doubt, the White Paper provides that the Governor will be vested with special powers, but in view of the monopoly over the press and platform of the majority community and a free hand in the administration, I wonder if our point of view will ever be placed before Government in its true colours, unless some special provision is made.

I sincerely believe that to make the reforms a success and to work the coming constitution, it is absolutely essential that, in the interest of all India in general and this Province in particular, minorities should feel secured and work in harmony. With this end in view, I will press for adequate safeguards to the minority community of my Province.—A. P.

CYCLIST RUN OVER BY LORRY

Coroner's Request To Commissioner Of Police

At the inquest held on Wednesday morning over the body of Gajama Manuu who was crushed under a lorry in the Vincent Road yesterday, the City Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

It appears that he was riding a cycle behind the lorry while going towards Bhowida from Dadar. When he tried to hold the lorry at the left rear side, a cooly seated on the lorry asked him not to do so. He persisted in doing so and had evidently lost balance and was crushed by the lorry. His head was smashed and the brains scattered all over the road.

STThe Coroner's jury added the following rider to the verdict. We would request the Commissioner of Police to introduce a rule to prevent cyclists holding on to Motors, Motor lorries, tram cars and victorias."

Lord Duvveen, a well known art expert and benefactor, has been appointed a trustee to the National Gallery in succession to Mr. J. S. Clarke who has resigned.

ABBOTT MURDER TRIAL

Examination Of Bearer By Defence Counsel

QUETTA, June 6.

When the hearing of the Abbotts Murder Case was resumed to-day, in the Additional Sessions Judge's Court, Mohd. Khan, the bearer was cross-examined by the defence counsel. He stated that he was in Col. Abbott's service for four days only. The memsahib told him what his duties would be. He and Pheroz Khan lived together. The latter was unemployed. On the night of the dinner, one servant of some sahib had also come to assist. He did not know the sahib's name. He had served as a bearer before. Usually he returned home after work at about 9 or 9-30 p. m. and in the morning he used to be at the bungalow punctually at 7 a. m.

He asked Manna the sweeper to go and report the matter to the police. The sweeper too said that he did not know where the Thana was. On entering the bedroom he saw Col. Abbott lying on his right side. He remained in the room for about a minute and a half. He did not go close to the body during his short stay.

He did see Col. and Mrs. Abbott quarrelling, but as the row took place in English he did not understand the cause of it. The police took him in custody on March 21. They used to examine him during the night, and in the day time he was taken to the bungalow for enquiry.

DID NOT LEAVE ROOM

Suraj Lall Mali, the fourth witness, was then examined. Questioned by the prosecution, he stated that he had been in Col. Abbott's service from November 20th, 1932. He used to live in the servant's quarters in the compound of the bungalow. On the evening of the occurrence, he did not feel well and left work at about 6 p. m. and went to his quarters. He slept the whole night and did not leave his bed. He did not hear any noise except that of the wind. At about 2 o'clock in the morning he woke and found the wind blowing, and he thought his door had not been chained. It shook, but on inspection he found that it was chained but that the noise came from outside from the room of the accused of the door opening and shutting. He said to himself that perhaps the accused had gone to answer the calls of nature.

He woke up the next morning at about 7-30 a. m. and he was going out when he saw the accused who told him that someone had killed the sahib and memsahib. This witness was examined at length by the defence counsel, and then the court rose for lunch.

The fifth witness examined was Yad Khan Misalchi who stated that he was employed by Col. Abbott about the end of November, 1932 and remained in his service upto the end of December, 1932. On 25th December, the accused was taken in service although witness was working. "Although I left service I was allowed to remain in the servants quarters lest the accused might give up service and go away, as two others had done.

HOT-TEMPERED.

The memsahib was very mild in addressing her servants, but the Col. sahib was short tempered and used abusive language. He recognised the axe produced in the court, and identified the same as the one used in the bungalow for chopping wood. He also identified the pair of tongs produced in the court.

Cross-examined by defence counsel he stated that he had been in Quetta for sixteen years before joining the Col.'s service. He was a contractor, living in Idgah and during this period he had served in many places. On the night of the murder he did not hear any noise as he was fast asleep. He went to bed at 10/30 and next day he got up at 7 a. m. and went away to the Col. of Signals.

He did not know Major Havings and did not know whether any sahib came there frequently. The court adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

SOLDIERS DROWNED IN LAKE

Swimming Excursion's Tragic End

QUETTA, June 7.

Further details regarding the drowning tragedy of two soldiers Pte. Menenemy and Pte. Wilson of the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, are now available. The soldiers were out on a swimming excursion to Hanna Lake, and it is understood that while swimming they became exhausted and thus got drowned.—A.P.

WILL NOT BREAK FAST

Sjt. N. M. Shah Calls On Nagpur Gujeratis To Do Their Duty By Harijans

Sjt. Navinchandra M. Shah writes from Nagpur that he has not yet given up the sympathetic fast which he had begun along with Mahatma Gandhi, because the Nagpur public have not yet done any substantial work for the good of the Harijan.

He asks the Gujrati community in Nagpur to take this great work at some sacrifice and complete the task began by Gandhiji.

In conclusion he writes that unless the Guirati community wakes up from its slumber and gives some practical help to the Harijan work, and also promises to do its best in the future. "I shall continue my fast and I would be glad even if I meet death in doing so. I hope that persons sympathising with me will have no difficulty in understanding my purpose."

M. C. C. VISIT TO INDIA

Chapman & Larwood Will Be In Team

HYDERABAD, June 7.

Mr. A. P. F. Chapman will in probability be the skipper of M. C. C. Team, which is coming to India next winter and Larwood may possibly be a member of the team. These facts were gleaned during the last weekend, when Mr. A. S. Demello, Secretary of the Board of Control of Cricket in India, was in Hyderabad on a flying visit from Madras enroute to Bangalore. During his brief stay, when he was the guest of Nawab Moinuddowala, Mr. Demello discussed with leading local sportsmen, the major cricket problems now engaging the attention of the Board, namely M. C. C. visit and the proposed formation of a Cricket Club in India.

MOINUDDOWLA TOURNEY CANCELLED.

In this connection the former obtained a guarantee from Nawab Moinuddowla of the requisite Rs. 50,000 for the M. C. C. fixture in Secunderabad next January. Nawab Moinuddowla also promised a further donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the Willingdon Cricket Pavillion in New Delhi.

Another subject dicussed was was the formation of a cricket association for the Nizam's Dominions on lines of the Presidency Associations in British India, which should be affiliated to the Board of Control. It is expected as result of this an association to be known as the Nizam's Dominions Cricket Association under the patronage of Nawab Moinuddowla, will shirtly be formed, and the necessary affiliation to the Board will be obtained.

Mr. Demello also took the opportunity during his visit to inspect the ground in Secunderabad on which the fixture with the M. C. C. will be played, and suggested certain improvements, chiefly levelling up of the ground, which will be taken in hand immediately.

As regards the team to meet the tourists at Secunderabad, efforts are being made to field a very strong eleven, and with this end in view the Moinuddowla XI as the team will be styled, will include only three or four local players, of whom Hadi and his brother Mahomed Hussain will be the two. The rest of the players will be drawn from the whole of India.

It is thus hoped to make Secunderabad an unofficial test match. In the meanwhile, it is reliably understood that the organisers of the Moinuddowla Gold Cup Tournament, faced by the difficulty of finding suitable dates for holding the tournament this year in view of the M. C. C. tour programme, have decided that the tournament should not be held this year at all.—A. P.

COMPENSATION FOR JEWS

League Council Adopts Committee Report

RUGBY, June 6.

The Council of the League of Nations at Geneva to-day adopted the report of the Committee of Three on the position of Jews in Upper Silesia, Germany and Italy abstaining from voting.

The Report stated that various Anti-Jewish laws as applied in Upper Silesia are against the provisions of Minority clauses in Geneva Convention of 1922 and calls for a rompensation for those who suffered from the Anti-Jewish Ordinances.

The Report on the situation in Upper Silesia in this connection is to be prepared and presented at the next Council meeting.—B. O. W.

FOOD POISONERS MUST BE JAILED

Marwadi Chamber Urges Government To Deal Drastically With Ghee And Butter Adulterers

The Secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, on the question of adulteration of ghee and butter.

The Government are well aware of the fact that unscrupulous manufacturers and merchants of butter and ghee have been for long selling butter and ghee adulterated with various kinds of vegetable fats and oils. This danger has vecome much greater after the introduction in the market of a product commonly called "vegetable ghee".

It now transpires that a still worse article imported from abroad, especially from Japan, in the shape of some kind of fish oil known in the market as "Edible Hardened Oil", is very largely being used in the adulteration of butter and ghee. This fish oil, it seems, is a kind of whale oil which is considered in Europe and elsewhere unfit for human consumption and consequently dumped into this unfortunate country at the very low price of about Rs. 8 or so per drum of 40 lbs. Japan and Denmark appear to be the chief exporters of this stuff. This naturally comes handy to the unprincipled manufacturers of butter and ghee in Bombay and elsewhere in India.

SCANDALOUS TRADE.

The extent to which this evil of aduiteration has suddenly spread since the introduction of this cheap fish stuff, can be gauged from the fact, that butter sold as genuine has been found on analysis to contain adulterants to the astonishing proportion of 90 per cent., 95 per cent. and in some cases even 100 percent., i.e. some butter, sold as such, is no butter at all. The few cases of Municipal prosecution reported in the press recently bear ample testimony to the scandalous state of affairs that actually prevail in the butter and ghee market. This is not only a grave menance to the health of the consuming puplic, but is also a henious crime against the scruples of the strictly vegetarian section of the public. This state of affairs therefore demands energetic and drastic action by the auth rities.

TIGHTEN LAW.

The insufficiency of the law and the apparant apathy of the magistracy have combined to encourage the culprits to ply their nefarious trade with more or less impunity. The latter are rarely hauled up before the courts and where they are brought up, they can safely expect a few months at least, before the case finally comes up for hearing. Even when at least, the case is taken up and proved to the hilt, the culprits in most cases, get off with a light fine, which is but a trifling amount, compared with the huge profits they make by a free use of fish or whale oil. They are tempted, therefore, to forget the cheap lesson and continue their unholy task of poisoning the public with animal or fish products of the worst kind available. The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, no doubt is intended to combat this evil; but as has been proved by the facts, revealed in recent cases, the law, as it is at present, is not potent enough to root out the evil.

SUGGESTIONS.

The following suggestions are, therefore, submitted to remedy this alarming practice of adulteration (specially with fish oil) that exists to-day:—

(1) The law should be brought into line with the English law in the matter of enforcing the use of labels on mixed stuff and margarine. According to part II Section 6, Sub-section (6) of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act of 1928, any substances purporting to be butter or cheese which are exposed for sale, and not marked "margarine, margarine-cheese or milk blended butter, as per parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Sub-section (3) are presumed to be pure butter or cheese; and if on analysis it is not found to be so a punishable offence is committed. The relevant section 4 of the Bombay Act, is not so clear and definite. Sub-section 2 (b) of Section 4 only exempts the seller from offence, if he mixes harmless adulterants with food articles and uses labels conforming to conditions prescribed by rules informing of the same; it does not bind him to use labels for all non-milk products which look like butter or ghee or for mixed articles.

(2) Secondly the punishment prescribed for an offence of this nature in the Bombay Act is confined to fines, whereas English law imposes imprisonment. Here again the Bombay Act has to be brought in line with the English Act. In view of the enormous extent to which the evil has already spread, of the grave danger of public poisoning that is likely to result from the evil of adulterating with stuffs unfit for consumption by man, and of the quasi-religious objection of a large section of the people to any kind of fish or animal fats, the punishment of such offenders in India ought to be even greater than in Europe, America and Japan.

(3) The law should insist upon a distinct colouring to be given to all such stuffs as are likely to be mistaken for genuine butter or ghee. In the case of imported articles this colouring may be imposed as a condition precedent to importation.

BAN IMPORTS.

(4) The Government of India should be persuaded to put a stop to the import of fish fat, known as "edible hardened oil," which is imported mainly, if not entirely for purposes of adulterating, either by prohibiting its import altogether or by imposing prohibitive tariffs on it so that it will cease to be the cheap and tempting adulterant, which it is at present.

My Board hope that the matter will be taken up by the Government as early as possible and the danger to public health and scruples averted.

NOT BUTTER BUT MUCK

Merchant Fined Rs. 100 For Sale Of Adulterated Matter

For refusing to sell to a Municipal Inspector a quantity of butter or vegetable product which was in a tin unlabelled, and which the vendor represented contained vegetable product and not butter, Usman Ismail, owner of Shop No. 9 Palton Road, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to three months' imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Tuesday afternoon.

The accused was prosecuted by the Bombay Municipality under Section 11 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act V, 1925. A Municipal Inspector went to the shop of the accused on October 14 and demanded a seer of vegetable product, which he was selling at three annas per seer.

The accused refused to sell to the Inspector the substance that was in a tin which bore no label on it.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and it was stated on his behalf that the tin in question contained the remants of the original stock which he was not offering to the public for sale, as it was dirty and in an unsaleable condition.

The Municipal prosecutor stated that there was over 15 lbs in the tin at the time.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced him as stated above.

MUSLIM DEALERS CHARGED

The cases against Alli Mirza, 315, Frere Road, Bombay and Moosa Yoosuf, Mohamed Ali Road, Shop No. 20, were postponed to June 20 by Mr. Oscar Brown on Tuesday, as summonses have not been served on the parties.

Alli Mirza is being prosecuted by the Bombay Municipality for selling "butter" alleged to contain 94.1 per cent foreign matter to a Municipal Inspector.

In the other case, Moosa Yoosup, is alleged to have sold "butter" alleged to contain 86.8 per cent of foreign matter, to a Municipal Inspector.

Both these cases are under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act V 1925.

ROYAL YAKUTI

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CRACKER THROWN IN MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Commotion In Up-Countrymen's Trial: Police Rush To Spot And Arrest Hindu Youth

MADRAS, June 7.

A sensation was created this afternoon in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court during the hearing of the case against three upcountry youths.

A local Hindu youth aged about sixteen who was standing in the midst of a small crowd some twenty feet outside the Court Hall, threw a wall cracker on the outerwall higher up the Western entrance which burst with a loud report.

COMMOTION IN COURT.

Commotion ensued, but the three accused remained calm and undisturbed. Most of the others, however, got panic-stricken.

The youth who flung the cracker cried "Inquilab Zindabad," threw handwritten leaflets containing the words "Congress Independent Party" and rushed out, but the police caught him at the outer gate of the court compound.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Commissioner and other Police officers rushed to the spot where a smoky patch had been left on the wall as a result of the explosion but no damage was done.

POLICE BUNDOBUST.

Proceedings were suspended for about fifteen minutes owing to the incident. Before the trial began, elaborate police arrangements had been made, reserve police being posted all round the court buildings.

Seven prosecution witnesses were examined to-day including a Punjabi C.I.D. Sub-Inspector Badrinath who said that he knew the accused as members of the "Hindustan Socialist Republican Army." Witness said that the first accused had been wanted by Punjab Police in a revolutionary case and he had been searching for him.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

CHARGED UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT

(LATER.)

Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, Chief Presidency Magistrate, commenced hearing to-day in the case in which Sambunath Asad, Inder Singh and Hiralal, three up-country youths are charged under the Explosive Substances Act.

Admission to the Court was regulated by the issue of tickets.

The first and second accused when brought to the court raised revolutionary slogans. The third accused was brought to the court separately and was made to sit by the side of the police.

Sergeant Anantaraman, acting Crown Prosecutor, opened the prosecution case. The first and the second objected to the presence of a large number of armed policemen when the trial was being conducted.

The first accused is represented by Mr. S. Satyamurthi who is now staying at Kodaikanal. He stated that his counsel should defend him and wanted the court to wire to Mr. Satyamurthi.

This was done.—A. P.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT?

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

The City Magistrate has received from the railway police a report of the cutting of the telegraph wire near Ellis Bridge station on Dholka Dhandhuka Railway Line.

An unintelligible handwritten note was found suspended on the wire fencing nearby.—A. P.

NIZAM IN FETTERS

(Continued from page 6.)

forms in Indian States is that they do not like their own administration and so-called reforms in British India to be equalled, much less eclipsed. Apart from the fact that the weaknesses characteristic of foreign rule would be exposed owing to the contrast, they would have to face a severer agitation in British India, in the course of which they would be asked to emulate the Princes—a suggestion which might be harmful to their prestige.

In support of the above view, I shall quote here a very pregnant and significant sentence from the speech delivered by H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner on the 3rd October 1929, inaugurating the Administrative Conference of his State. Said His Highness with great emphasis:—

"It is an absolute and deliberate travesty of facts to ascribe the political and fiscal handicaps from which the States and their subjects are at present suffering to the personal rule of the Princes. A combination of circumstances, already well-known to all who are really connected with the States, have led to such political and constitutional disabilities."

A MAHARAJA SPEAKS OUT.

The same prince, speaking in the Chamber of Princes on the 28th February, 1930, on the resolution regarding "Intervention" was more frank and explicit, when he said:—

"When shortly after my coming of age, in 1902 I tried to inaugurate a system of Administrative Reform and to introduce almost the identical secretariat system followed by the Government of India themselves, I first had great difficulty in getting the Political officers, whom under the then conditions I had to consult, to agree to this scheme which was a distinct improvement on the old system carried on during my minority—which worked very well and which is still in force; and for years afterwards, I was pestered with questions and asked to 'furnish' 'reports' as to the manner in which the system was working—as if it was a totally strange and untried and dangerous administrative scheme which we were resorting to."

That gives just a glimpse of the Bikaner story. I can cite similar instances from the States of Mysore, Travancore, Baroda and Gwalior. But, Hyderabadi as I am, I shall appease my own tormented soul by giving in detail the sorry tale of how my own sovereign's benevolent efforts to reform the Hyderabad State and raise its political status were foiled.

NIZAM'S EARLY EFFORTS.

Not very long after he had ascended the Gadi, the Nizam dispensed with his Prime Minister and for five continuous years, devoted 18 out of every 24 hours to the work of the State with the one object of acquainting himself as closely as possible with the details of administration, with a view to reform it.

Quick and sound disposal of work was then the order of the day. Every complaint, however, trifling was inquired into by the Ruler and grievances redressed. The humblest of his subjects could approach him in person and submit petitions. Bribery and corruption had almost become extinct. Departments vied with one another in showing reports of good and honest work done.

Schemes of public utility were being submitted by every Departmental Head and sanction was never slow in coming. European officers in the State were asked to quit and their places filled by competent Indians. Advice from the Resident as to what is or what is not good for the State was politely declined with profuse thanks.

New and useful departments were soon brought into being, while ornamental and moribund ones were given a fitting burial. Personal attention was paid by the ruler to Education, and other Nation-building departments. Taxation was at its lowest and finances of the State were being slowly stabilised and put on a sound basis.

TOWARDS POPULAR GOVT.

Of his own accord, the Nizam set up a Council of his ministers, with the late Sir Ali Imam as its first President, and ordered that a scheme should forthwith be drawn up to enlarge the existing legislative Council and invest it with full powers. The late Rai Balmukund, a retired judge of the Hyderabad High Court, was commissioned for this purpose. The separation of the Executive from the Judiciary, the colonization of vast and useful tracts that were lying barren and unexploited, huge irrigation projects, inauguration of a vernacular university—these and similar schemes were scrutinised and sanctioned.

All these things, coupled with the fact that, unlike other princes, the Nizam leads a simple and hermit-like life, wears Khadi, and is religiously-minded, soon made him a popular hero in the State. British India did not pay much attention to Hyderabad affairs then, because this was the period of the Great War and the subsequent agitation for Montford Reforms. But the sending away of European officers did attract some attention, which was gall and wormwood to the Political Department. But they did not open their mouths then, as they were in need of the Nizam's millions and his moral support.

THE BERAR IMBROGLIO.

Soon after the first non-cooperation movement had lost its vigour and given some respite to the Government of India to breath freely once again, the Nizam sent his famous letter to Lord Reading demanding in polite and princely language—and not beseeching as his ancestors used to do—the rendition of the Berars and promising full internal autonomy to the province as soon as it was restored to its rightful ruler.

Be it noted here that because of the grave injustice involved in it, the Berar question has always been a deep sore with successive Nizams. The arrogant refusals of various Viceroys and Secretaries of State to the repeated requests of his ancestors to look into this question had wounded the very soul of the present Nizam. He knew that getting back Berars in the real sense of the term was an impossibility. He, therefore, struck upon a plan which, though it may not make him the ruler of Berar in the sense that he rules Hyderabad, would at least give him a moral victory over the diplomacy which had hitherto proved too elusive for his ancestors.

The plan failed, as many had predicted. But, what was worse, it provoked the wrath of the Political Department which had already been upset by the wholesale expulsion of Europeans from State services. Lord Reading was instigated to write a nasty and silly reply to the Nizam. But the matter did not end there. A spirit of vindictiveness seized Government circles who were watching for an opportunity "to teach the Nizam a lesson for his progressive tendencies."

NIZAM'S LUST FOR GOLD.

That opportunity came handy in the Nizam's lust for gold—a weakness that was exploited by some of his courtiers to fill their own pockets. Some of those, who used to hang round him, conspired to make him believe that the people were dying to present "Nazranas" to the ruler, as a token of their loyalty and affection, and pleaded that the people should be given opportunities to fulfill their heart's desire.

I do not wish to name those traitors; as some of them are now no more while others have fallen on evil days. Suffice it to say that they were serving two ends by this nefarious plan of theirs—one was to pocket a portion of the "Nazranas" that they were collecting in the name of the ruler, secondly to please the local agents of British Imperialism, both brown and white.

Unluckily for Hyderabad, the Nizam was then so intoxicated with his love for 'Nazranas' that he spurned the advice of his loyal ministers and nobles and went headlong into the trap that was spread for him. The result of this Nazrana business was that corruption and bribery once again became rampant. Appointments to high posts went to the highest bidder. Honest workers became disheartened and complete demoralisation set in. This sad state of affairs afforded pretext No. 1 for the Political Department to step in, and wreak their vengeance against the Nizam.

A FALSE CHARGE.

Another factor which the Government of India exploited for their purpose was that the Nizam had made some enemies amongst the nobles and Jagirdars by the very commendable steps he had taken to curb the extravagant and intemperate habits of that class. Administration of the Paigahs was regularised and insolvent jagirs were placed under the Court of Wards. This action, though it was demonstrably in the interests of those who felt aggrieved at it, was misinterpreted as being a part of the Nizam's alleged policy of self-aggrandisement—a charge that could not be countenanced for one single moment.

The third factor that lent itself as a pretext for Imperialist intervention was that there existed a certain amount of dissatisfaction amongst a class of Hindus, because high posts were not being given to them, and secondly because large sums were being donated to Muslim institutions outside the State. These grievances of local Hindus were magnified outside the State, by interested persons, out of all proportion to the realities of the situation. Anglo-Indian papers, published all sorts of stories about the Nizam's alleged anti-Hindu propensities. Thus were nationalist sympathies in British India weaned away from the Nizam.

By another clever stroke of diplomacy, the Government of India managed to deprive the Nizam of the sympathies and moral support of his own co-religionists. They instigated the Nizam and, somehow, prevailed upon him through certain very subtle agencies, to suppress the Khilafat agitation in the Dominions. This step wholly alienated, for the time being, the sympathies of the entire Muslim world from this unfortunate prince.

GOVERNMENT STEP IN.

The background was thus made ready. Time for action was very opportune, indeed. On the above-mentioned pretexts, the Government of India, as friends of the "oppressed" and 'aggrieved' subjects and nobles of the Hyderabad State, stepped in to "advise" the Nizam. The ultimatum was that if the "advice" was not accepted *in toto*, the Nizam should either face a Commission of inquiry or abdicate. Finding himself friendliness and helpless, the Nizam, with a heavy heart, agreed to accept the "advice", and, as I had observed some years ago, in trying to get Berars from the Britishers, he unwittingly handed over Hyderabad to them.

Thirty-five British Officers, both Civil and Military, whose annual pay-bill amounts to 8½ lacs nearly, were immediately sent to Hyderabad to take charge of affairs. Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad, a dear old gentleman, was chosen on account of his *laissez faire* attitude, to preside over the Executive Council, while the real leadership of affairs was given to Sir Akbar Hydari, who had obviously promised to be a "good boy" and is, in fact, acquitting himself very creditably so far as British interests are concerned.

Among Europeans, Colonel Trench was given the key position. The Trench-Hydari combination is now ruling the roost. Though Colonel Trench is a Military man, he at least pretends to be some sort of a constitutionalist but his brown and bearded accomplice, the famous Sir Akbar Hydari, has thrown to the winds all canons of constitutionalism and loves to play the pinch-beck Mussolini without possessing the requisite talents even to imitate that master-mind.

SITUATION WORSENS.

The situation has considerably worsened. The finances of the State have got into a terrible mess. The agriculturists were never worse off. Communal bitternesse has increased. Unemployment problem has become dangerously acute. You can't hold a meeting, make a speech or write an article without Government saenction—and Government means Sir Akbar. If you wish to start a paper, you must get round the police officials. If they say 'No' you are done for. Nobody in the State can help you.

Appointments invariably go to British Indian loyalists—mostly Muslims from U. P. and the Punjab—while sons of the soil are suffering as they have never suffered before. Leave alone the commoners, even members of the Royal family, "Murshidzadas" as they are called, can be seen in rags to-day. It isn't that they are not qualified. Their fault is that they foolishly persists in their loyalty to the Nizam and keep away from "Dilkusha," Sir Akbar's residence.

NIZAM'S SONS WON OVER

And the Nizam himself is sighing away his days in the King Kothi palace—his heart weeping at the sad state of affairs, while he is himself unable to mend matters. The princes—Azam Jah and Moazzam Jah—I hear, have been nearly won over to the British side, partly through their enforced marriages and partly with the help of the European tours they are having every year under the control of a British civilian.

Well meaning nobles dare not raise their voices in the cause of the State, because it means inviting trouble for themselves from the Government of India. In short, to quote Col. Tod, whatever the motive, the result of British intervention has been "to throw the local machinery of administration out of gear and to weaken the hands of the ruler." The Nizam is still the recipient of 21 loud guns, but Hyderabad is ruled by aliens.

GOVERNMENT HAVE WON

Now to return to my contention. I submit that the intention of the reformers was to check the progressive tendencies of the Nizam, who was out to grant self-government to the subject, besides sanctioning several schemes of reforms which, when completed would have made Hyderabad a model Indian State for British India to envy. Secondly, they wanted to teach the Nizam a lesson for his "cheek" in demanding the restoration of Berars and also for his arrogance in expelling bag and baggage European Officers from State service.

HYDARI'S GREAT FEAT.

They have won their objectives and, what is more, thanks to the administrative and financial genius of Sir Akbar, the Government of India have to-day placed at their feet all the resources, financial, political and economic, of the biggest Indian State—a feat that was never accomplished in any Indian State since the beginning of British rule in India, a feat that would have put to shame even an Imperialist like Lord Dalhousie if he were living today. Dalhousie was cursed, and maligned after every annexation. Hydari is prayed for and praised for a not dissimilar stroke of Imperialist bargaining.

SHADES OF MACHIAVELLI!

S. AFRICA TAXES GOLD INDUSTRY

Scheme Estimated To Yield 75 Lakhs Sterling

CAPE TOWN, June 7
(Special Cable)

The Union Government intends to maintain the Gold taxation scheme outlined by Mr. Havenga in the budget, despite the gold-mining industry's criticisms.

These taxes, said Patrick Duncan, Minister for Mines in the Assembly were estimated to yield seven and half million sterling. The Government policy was to obtain their share of gold premium (due to South Africa's abandonment of gold standard) while at the same time securing the greatest possible working of low grade ore. Mr. Duncan mentioned that the South African gold industry last year afforded sixteen million sterling in wages and ten and half millions towards the purchase of the South African products.

AUTUMN SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

Thin Attendance Likely Owing to Members' Absence

OOTACAMUND, June 7.

It is understood that the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly will commence on 22nd August, 21st being a public holiday on account of the solar eclipse. The session which lasts for four weeks will conclude before the Pooja Holidays. It is understood that notices of questions on non-official resolutions have not so far been received by the Assembly Office.

The House is expected to be thin if those members now outside India do not return in time.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly proposes to leave Ooty on 14th instant for Coimbatore before leaving for Simla in August. He will visit Salem and Vellore where he will receive addresses from local bodies.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK ROBBERY CASE

Accused Give Up Hunger Strike

OOTACAMUND, June 7.

Enquiries show that three persons who were arrested in connection with the Travancore National Bank Robbery and who were hunger-striking in Coimbatore jail have now discontinued the strike.—A.P.

SETH ACHAL SINGH STILL UNWELL

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, June 7.

Though it is now more than two months past that Seth Achal Singh a prominent workar of Agra has been released from the jail yet there is no relief in his pain . je hrdl hmh pain in the 5th lumber vertebra owing to which he is much pulled down in health. At present he is having electric treatment but to no substantial relief. As he has been advised to go for a change of climate and take complete rest. He is intending shortly to leave for Simla or some other hill station.

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Indian Film In London

Devaki Rani Scores Remarkable Success In "Karma"

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON

(By air mail), May 27.

The English version of "Karma," India's first talking picture, is now enjoying a second week at the Marble Arch Pavillion. Its success at the Marble Arch where it has been given a most enthusiastic reception by large and distinguished audiences its introduction in Australia Italy. Sweden and the negotiations which are at present proceeding for its introduction in other parts of the world, certainly fulfils the purpose for which Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Limited was established in Bombay about two years ago under the chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. That the Syndicate will be in a position to produce further pictures for Indian and International markets is now an accomplished fact.

"Karma" is bound to accomplish as a talkie what the "Light of Asia" accomplished as a silent picture. The Indian activity in internationaa cinema o-graphy initiated with the intro-duction of the "Light of Asia" suddenly came to standstill with the advent of the talkies. After four years of labour and anxious thought, Himansu Rai now feels that he can once again start his activities.

The outstanding factor for the success of "Karma" is definitely Deviwa Rani After completing her early education in Shantiniketan and in Hampstead, she went to the Continent to fulfil her life's ambition of undergoing "gruelling" in premier European studios In her premier appearance, the Rani is at her best. I dare say "Karma" or "Nagan ki Ragni", as the Hindustani version goes, is fated to create a destiny for the Rani, who is hailed as the "the mystic charm from the East," by the West End Cinemagoers.

In addition to making a personal appearance on the opening night of "Karma". Devika Rani, broadcast from the B.B.C. on three separate occasions during the day. As a result of these broadcasts, Rani's apartments in Mayfair are flooded with a large "fan mail". It is of great importance that the Indian Press should try and acquaint those of our countrymen interested in Indian cinemetograph industry with the how and why "Karma" came to receive such an unprecedented notice in Great Britain as a great event in cinema world. I shall venture to tell the full story next week.

"To improve the defensive powers of the body, Vitamin A should be administered. Cod-liver oil is out of question in the acute stages as it leads to severe diarrhoea. But A—n,H—1 or JUVENOL supply this Vitamin in an easy manner," said Dr. George Coelho, M. B., M. R. C. P. (Lond.). Physician. B. J. Hospital, Bombay in the course of a lecture on the 5th April. TRY IT.

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"Bombay Chronicle"

FAILURE OF UJJAIN FREE GANJ SCHEME

Committee Appointed By Gwaliar Darbar Inquires

(From A Correspondent).

UJJAIN, June 7.

In the last session of the Gwalior Legislative Assembly Mr. Hirway, Pleader, Ujjain, moved a resolution asking for the investigation of the scheme of the Ujjain Freeganj as according to him even after spending lakhs of rupees of the State and the people it has proved a dismal failure. Accordingly the Darbar appointed a Committee with Seth Ramjeedas Vaishya as its President. Mr. Ramjeedas arrived in Ujjain with a list of members of the Committee. As no previous notification of the personnel of the Committee or its terms of reference was made people resent the appointment of such a Committee which has also among its members persons who are either interested and have no business in Freeganj.

The Committee has begun to take evidence on the subject. Mr. Hirway, the mover of the resolution, who as a matter of fact ought to have been included in the Committee, was the first witness to be examined. He exposed with facts and figures the utter failure of the scheme and pointed out that the scheme was launched against all the accepted economic principles and stated that though 700 buildings were constructed, yet there were hardly 100 shops out of which many were retail ones. Some of the shop-keepers who really belong to Ujjain have been shown in the record of the Free Ganj as traders who have come from outside places. So far no commerce and trade has been promoted and the attempts which have been made for making up Ujjain a sugar distributing centre will also fail due to the opening of a new sugar factory in U. P.

EVEREST EXPEDITIONISTS

Bengal Governor Holds Wireless Talks.

DARJEELING, June 7.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal visited the Katapahar Expedition Wireless station this morning and held a wireless telephone conversation with Mr. Smythe Shebbare at the base camp. After an exchange of good-wishes Mr. Smythe said it was definitely ascertained that the axe found near camp six belonged to mallory. An attempt will be made again as soon as weather permitted.—A.P.

NO RELIEF TO HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

CAWNPORE, June 7.

The Government communique announcing Anti-Dumping measures has caused disappointment amongst hosiery manufacturers who declare that it ignores hosiery industry which is the hardest hit and needs not only immediate but also greater protection. Mr. H. G. Misra, Secretary, All-India Hoisery Manufacturers Association, on behalf of Manufacturers has wired to the Commerce Member to this effect.—A.P.

15 KILLED IN LUCKNOW ACCIDENT

LUCKNOW, June 7.

The Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Lucknow, wiring under date to-day states:—

Referring to my telegram of yesterday the actual casualties are twelve men, one woman and two children killed and one died subsequently in hospital.

Fifteen persons were injured including the bus driver.—A.P.

BARRISTER'S DILEMMA

Briefed To Defend But Is Witness For Prosecution

A Gilbertian situation arose at Marylebone when a chemist named Charles Lawrence Moores was charged on remand with alleged cheque frauds.

Moores was represented by Mr. P. I. V. Rippon, barrister, but during the remand it had been found that a cheque, the subject of one of the charges, had been signed in counsel's name, and counsel had therefore been subpoenaed as a witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Rippon suggested that he might retain his brief and exercise his privilege as a barrister and testify as to the signature on the cheque from counsel's box.

Mr. Barker (for the police) pointed out the extraordinary position counsel was in: "witnesses for the prosecution" had to be out of court until called, whilst counsel defending must of necessity be present.

Mr. Bingley (to counsel): I should throw it up. You cannot very well be witness for the prosecution and counsel for the defence.

Mr. Rippon said he would do as the magistrate desired, and the case was adjourned so that Moores can brief another barrister.

JUTE SHARES OPEN FIRM

Limited Turnover In Coals: Teas' Prices Steady

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Jute Shares opened firm in sympathy with better Hessian and Gunny market but towards close the tone was easier. In Coals limited turnover resulted with rates on lower levels. In Cottons good business resulted at improved rates. In Teas the prices remained steady but transactions reported were of moderate dimensions. In Miscellaneous electrical issues were in demand, while sugar shares were somewhat easier. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 81/5 small lot: 3-1/2 per cent. New Loan 1947-50 91/15; 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 94/7; 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 101: 4 per cent. Loan 1943 100/4; 5 per cent. Loan 1935 103/7; 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 109/14; 5 per cent. Loan 1940-43 104/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1.221/8; Imperial Bank contly. 294/8; Central Bank 21/12.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore 22/8; Dunbar pref. 146 small lot; Kesoram 4; Kesorm pref. 106; Muir Mills pref. 58/8.

Coals:—Bengal 203; Burrakur 10/2; New Beerbhoom 9/4; New Manbhoom 18/8.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy. 9/10; Anglo-India 368; Anglo-India pref. 129; Auckland 197; Barnagore 152; Bally 166 small lot; Birla ordy. 11; Cheviot 252/6; Clive 29; Delta 412/8; Fort William 283/8; Howrah 53/12; India 238; Kamarhatty 513; Kanknarrah 474/8; Kelvin 565 small lot; Landsdowne 158; National 24/14; Orient 236/8 small lot

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord. 15/6; Bengal Telephone pref 13/14; Benares electric 12/8; Patna electric 13/4; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref. 32 small lot; Titaghur paper ordy. 15/4 cum div.; Titaghur pref. 100 paid up 139; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 6/4.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 12/12; Cawnpore 37/8 small lot; New Savan 17; Punjab 324 small lot.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth 21/2; Dessai and Parbuttia 300; Hantapara 337 small lots; North-Western Cachar 226/8 cum div.; Teleapara 236/8; Tukvar 22/12 small odd lot.—A. P.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAMINATION

66 Candidates Pass Out Of 152

There were 152 candidates for the examination held in May 1933, of whom the following 66 have passed, subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. The following is the list of successful candidates:—

R C Kadakia; T P Ailani; N K Chandwani; H Abdul Jabbar, M Hamid Shah Khan; K T Bhatia; Abdul Ali; M S M Abdul Rahman; V J Abraham; G H Ahuja; G R Alate; P Bala Govindan; C Balaji; R V Bapat; P Bhagawatheswar Iyer; Bhagwan Singh; R G Bhogle; M I Chacko; S C Chatterji; R D Chuchra; P C Das; Y. N. Datar; G. B. Dhere; C. D. Dholakia; R. B. Dholakia; A. B. Gadgil; G. T. Gangwani; S L Gargawa; A B Gole; T N Govindan Nair; S G Harihar; V Harihar Iyer; L K Israni; W J Jagmalani; J R Joshi; S G Joshi; (Dr.) V G Joshi; S A Kalkar; (Dr.) W R Khasnis; S V Kulkarni; C C Malkani; N V Mendjoge; G T Meshram; M Naimuddin Ahmed Khan; (Dr.) H. C. Nanavaty; D S Palsapure; R H Patwardhan; (Dr.) J F Pavri; A G Purohit; B P Purohit; A P Perumalswamy; M A Rahim; N Ranga Rao; M Sardar Khan; R P Sham; M A Shareef; I A Solomon; M Subramoniah Aiyar; D R Sud; A R Tak; A M Tulangekar; D P Vaishnav; K S Venkit Ram; V Venkoba Rao; D S Wainganker and G D Washimkar.

GRAND MUFTI AT SIMLA

SIMLA, June 7.

His Holiness Mohamed Amin Hussain, Grand Mufti of Palestine and His Excellency Mohamed Ali Pasha, ex-Minister of Egypt arrived here from Karachi.

They are expected to stay here for four days. They were given a reception by the leading Muslims including Sir Firozekhan Noon and others. They were taken in procession to Cecil Hotel.

Sir Fazli Hussain who goes to Kasauli to-morrow for four days stay will be 'At Home' to meet them.—A. P.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CONSULTATION

Recommendations For Scientific Information Services

SIMLA, June 7.

The report is issued of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation appointed as a result of Ottawa Conference resolution. The report is signed by fifteen delegates representing various parts of the Empire including Indian Delegates Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir P. Ginwala.

The principal recommendations of the Committee are divided into three heads.

(A) Scientific information services and Research activities,

(B) Economic Intelligence and Inquiry, and

(C) General recommendations regarding the organization of Agencies for Inter-Imperial Consultation and Co-operation.

The Committee 'inter alia' recommend that as from 1st October 1933, the cost of services which they propose should in future be conducted by the Imperial Committee and by Imperial Shipping Committee should be met from a fund to which the several Governments of the Commonwealth should subscribe and that at the outset from this fund should also be met, the cost of such additions to headquarters expenditure of the Executive Council of Imperial Agricultural Bureaux as may result from the adoption of their recommendations in this behalf.

TOTAL FUND.

The total fund to be raised will amount to 24,000 pounds. The Committee propose that the several Governments should agree to contribute for three years from 1-10-33. After considering the statistics of general trade and exports from each part of the Empire to the other parts and the Agricultural production of each part of the Empire and the benefits likely to be received the Committee recommend the adoption of the following scale of contribution:

United Kingdom and the Colonial Empire £8,400; Canada £3,840; Australia £3,360; India £2,880; South Africa £1,920; New Zealand £1,920; Irish Free State £960; Southern Rhodesia £480 and Newfoundland £240.

The Committee add: "As a general rule to which, however, exceptions may at times be necessary, Imperial organizations should serve only those members of the Commonwealth that subscribe to their funds or pay for such services on a fee basis."—A. P.

PREPARING FOR WORLD CONFERENCE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 7.

Hundreds are working overtime race to convert the new Royal Geological museum, South Kensington in time for the King's Reception on Monday of the delegates from 66 nations attending the World Economic Conference.

The main hall which is usually repository of Geological specimens is being splendidly altered to accommodate the greatest international gathering of statesmen and experts that ever met in London.

At one end of the pillared hall are hung flags of all nations. The King speaks through the microphone and twenty-four loud-speakers carry his words to a thousand immediate listeners.

After a brief business-like opening ceremony the King departs and Mr. MacDonald's presidential speech follows.

Facilities for telephonic and telegraphic communications to all parts of the world be on an unparalleled scale.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretary so as to reach by the 30th June, 1933, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, which will be supplied.

Five Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts, Arabic preferred), each of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Two Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science), each of Rs. 15 per mensem.

One Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science), of Rs. 12 per mensem.

One Ibrahim Mohomed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students), of Rs. 11 per mensem

Two Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart Scholarships, (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 per mensem.

One Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce), of Rs. 8 mensem.

One Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary), of Rs. 5 per mensem.

Free State's Repeal Of Oath

It Can Have No Legal Or International Effect, Says Lord Hailsham

In the House of Lords, Lord Danesfort (C.) called attention to the Free State Constitution (Removal of Oath) Act, which was passed in the Irish Free State on May 3, and asked the Government to state what was the effect of the Act on the treaty which was the basis of the Constitution of the Irish Free State and on the Constitution founded thereon, on the rights and status of British citizens born and resident in the Free State, and on article 7 of the treaty, which provides "that the Government of the Free State shall afford to the Imperial Forces in time of peace such harbour and other facilities as are indicated in the annexe to the treaty and in time of war or strained relations with a foreign Power such harbour or other facilities as the British Government may require."

Lord Hailsham (C.—Leader of the House), who replied for the Government, read a long reply to a question given by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons in the previous week in which he said that the Government had throughout made it clear that in their view the attempt to abolish the oath was in direct conflict with the obligations undertaken by the Free State under the treaty, and that the removal of the oath was therefore a breach of the treaty.

"NO EFFECT AT ALL."

The answer to the question of what was the effect of the Act on the treaty was that it had no effect at all; it had no effect on any article of the treaty, including article 4, which prescribed the form of oath; it had no effect on the rights or status of British citizens born and resident in the Irish Free State; it had no effect on article 7, which provided for facilities in the Irish Free State for certain military establishments of his Majesty.

"The reason for that is," said Lord Hailsham, "that the treaty is a bargain between this country and the Irish Free State. Neither party can by unilateral action alter the terms of the bargain, and it follows that if one party attempts to alter the bargain that attempt has no legal or international effect.

"Every citizen of the Irish Free State is born within the King's allegiance, and nobody who is born within the King's allegiance can of his own volition get rid of the obligations which that allegiance involves.

OATH—A FORMALITY.

"As to the oath, I need hardly remind the House that although everyone here had to take the oath of allegiance before he could take his seat, he did not begin to owe a duty of allegiance to his Majesty when he took that oath.

"No doubt if circumstances arose by which by any means the Irish Free State ceased to be a part of the British Empire, then very serious questions would arise as to the position and status of the Irish Free State citizens now resident in the United Kingdom, but it would be undesirable in present circumstances to reach a decision, still less to announce it, on such a hypothetical question.

"The matter which immediately concerns us in this country is not what is the effect of the Act in Ireland on the Constitution of the Free State but what is the effect in international law on the treaty, which is a bargain binding on the Irish Free State and this country. I have no hesitation in saying that that treaty, entered into between two nations, cannot be altered without the consent of both. (Cheers). And any step taken by one of them attempting to make an alteration is inoperative until it is agreed to by the other."

"ENEMIES OF ENGLAND."

Lord Salisbury (C) said the action of the Irish Free State was another proof of how all the hopes held out to those who resisted the treaty had been blown into the air. Those who controlled the Government of the Irish Free State were the enemies of this country. They were persuaded they had an indelible grievance against us, and were determined to make that the basis of their attitude to this country on every occasion.

"The attitude of the Free State is an offence not only against this country but against the Empire as a whole." Lord Salisbury declared. "They are out of sympathy and out of harmony with all the Dominions of the Crown. I think the attention of all the Dominions should be called to their attitude, and they should be told that it has the profound disapproval of every other Dominion." (Hear, hear.)

Lord Danesford said Lord Hailsham's statement would allay grave anxiety in the Irish Free State and in this country, and go far to form a wise and reuective opinion throughout the Empire.

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Extremely hot weather often brings fevers and other dangerous diseases. Guard against these illnesses with Waterbury's Compound. This famous tonic gives extra strength and vitality to the entire body...brings new energy to withstand the enervating effects of the tropical climate. Sold in Red and Blue wrappers, the Red as a general and bronchial tonic. Pleasant tasting, easy to take, always effective.

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India's Mock Economic "Swaraj"

British Foreign Office Asks Japan To Talk Direct With Simla, But Latter Says Final Decision Rests With Home Government

"The Japan Times" in its issue of May 7 writes as follows:—

The Japanese Government has decided to open direct negotiations with the Indian Government on the question of the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese commercial convention and the anti-dumping tariff, and already instructed Japanese Consul-General Miyake to commence preliminary negotiation with Indian authorities with a view to opening formal direct negotiation.

In compliance with instructions from the home Government, Ambassador Matsudaira approached the British Government on the Indian question, but it is reported that the British Government replied that all the affairs relative to Indian industrial policies belonged to the autonomic authority of the Indian Government, and the British Government had no authority over them. The British Government merely conveyed to the Japanese Government the wish of the Indian Government, and the question was to be settled by direct negotiations between Japan and the Indian Government.

PROCEED TO SIMLA.

Upon receipt of this information, the Foreign Office here instructed Consul-General Miyake at Calcutta to proceed to Simla and open negotiations with the Indian Government. Consul-General Miyake reported that upon requesting the opening of direct negotiations, the Indian Government said that although industrial policies were within the autonomic authority of India, diplomatic negotiations had to be approved by the London Government. The Indian Government promised to submit the matter to the Council Meeting and upon its passage would ask the approval of the London Government.

Thus it has become clear that the question of the industrial conflict between Japan and India will be settled by direct negotiations with India. It is said that in the direct negotiations, the fundamental proposal of the Japanese Government is to form some agreement not to create any non-treaty relation between the two countries after the abrogation of the existing convention on October 10, and to moderate the definition of dumping in enforcing the anti-dumping act."

JAPAN SPINNERS MYSTIFIED.

Writing on the same subject, "The Japan Times" observes as follows in another issue of the journal:—

Japan should accept the proposal made by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, to Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to London, that British and Japanese industrialists meet in London to discuss the feasibility of the adoption of a trade agreement, although final decisions must be made after some uncertain points in the proposal have been clarified, according to the opinion of officials of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Whether success will be attained at the proposed conference is impossible to be foretold, and moreover Japan must refuse to accept any propositions that may bring unfavourable results to the export trade of this country, the officials of the Commerce-Industry Department say, but add that there would be no harm if industrialists of the two countries meet to discuss the trade situation with a view to ending the tariff war, based upon the prevailing conditions.

ATTITUDE OF SPINNERS.

Representatives of spinners in this country, however, refrained from making clear their stand in connection of the British proposal, despite the attempt made by officials of the Department of Commerce and Industry at the joint conference held Tuesday afternoon, which was attended by Mr. Yoshino, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Terao, Chief of the Trade Bureau, and Mr. Wakamatsu, trade secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The spinners were represented by Mr. Kamisaka, director of the Japan Spinners' Association, Mr. Miyajima, president of the Nisshin Spinning Company, and Mr. Kamura, president of the Fuji Spinning Company.

Following explanations by Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr. Yoshino and Mr. Wakamatsu of the Foreign Affairs Department, of the details of the reports on the proposal received from Ambassador Matsudaira, the representatives of the spinners stated that they believe that there was no cause to refuse the proposal made by Mr. Walter Runciman, but that they had to refrain from making any definite decision until various uncertain points of the proposal be made clear.

The uncertain points of the proposal which the spinners wish to have clarified are as follows:—

1. Whether or not the proposed meeting aims at the conclusion of a trade agreement covering all markets in the British Empire, including India, or all the markets in the world.

2. Whether or not the agreement involves the question of a tariff convention.

3. Varieties of commodities that may be affected by the agreement.

4. Whether the proposed conference aims to discuss principally questions involving the cotton goods trade, regarding which particular emphasis is made in the British proposal.

5. Whether or not the agreement, if reached, will involve control over production and exports of commodities of both countries.

It was indicated at the conference that the Department of Foreign Affairs instructed Ambassador Matsudaira to obtain further details of the foregoing points.

OPINION IN OSAKA.

Osaka reports that the committee of the Japan Spinners Association has decided to open an extraordinary meeting after return of Director Kamisaka from Tokyo on May 4, to discuss the matters relating to the British proposal. The report further states that opinion is divided among the leading spinners there regarding the British proposal, some declaring that the proposal should be accepted, while others arguing that careful consideration should be given to all matters concerned before accepting the proposal although it is quite agreeable in principle.

Some of the spinners are of the view, the reports adds, that even if an agreement may be reached at the proposed industrialists' conference such an agreement will have no favourable result unless some arrangements be made with the spinners in China and India.

The Japan Economic Federation at its committee meeting arrived at a tentative decision that the decision that the British proposal is acceptable in principle. It is understood that the Federation will reach final decision regarding the matter after further study of details of the proposal and will issue shortly a statement in this connection.

DEATH OR GLORY BOYS

Dare-Devils Who Are Up To Anything That Has Thrill Of Risk In It

Eight clear-eyed, cool young dare-devils are willing to risk their lives at a moments notice.

They call themselves the Death or Glory Boys. Their job will be to do stunts for British film producers. 'And nothing is too dangerous'.

They are willing to flirt with death in racing cars, airplanes and speedboats, make parachute jumps and leap from precipices!

That's what Reg "Red Devil" Kavanagh, their leader, told a pressman.

Reg himself has missed death by inches so many times that he looks bored when you ask him to tell you about it.

RED DEVIL.

He has been a dirt track speed ace in a dozen different countries and it was while he was smashing records in Germany that his dare-devil riding earned him the nickname of the Red Devil.

A team of eight went to Germany to ride. Only one came back. That was the Red Devil. His seven companions were all killed.

"It was curious the way I first began stunting," he said: "It was in Germany where I was introduced to Otto Muller, the famous pilot.

He began talking about delayed parachute drops, and just for a joke I began boasting about what we could do in England.

"'Really, my friend,' said Muller, 'you must honour us with a demonstration.'

"Then, just to show me how safe German parachutes were, they dropped four with ballast dummies and three of them failed to open!

"That cheered me up tremendously! Anyway, I went through with it and made a sensational delayed drop.

"Everyone said it was 'amazing.' I'll say it was! I had never seen a parachute before in my life! And I couldn't find the rip cord!

"But after that I flew to all the speedway meetings and made parachute descents on to the track."

Reg told the pressmen that he and the rest of the squadron are willing to attempt anything.

"We want to see Britain on top and we want to see British films on top", he declared.

"MAKE BLOOD-SPORTS ILLEGAL"

London Gathering Debates Case For And Against

A debate between the opponents and supporters of blood sports, held in Caxton Hall (which has been the scene of many heated and some riotous discussions), might have been expected to continue and end in violent vituperation, but a sort of miracle or fairy-tale happened, when, under the stern chairmanship of Mr. S P B Mais, a debate jointly organised by the British Field Sports Society and the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports was held on the motion "That sports involving the pursuit of killing of animals be made illegal," the "Manchester Guardian."

Members of both parties in the audience interrupted frequently, especially at the beginning, but the chairman kept a firm hand. The sportsmen seemed amused rather than irritated by the speeches in support, of the resolution; it was the other side that displayed most indignation, and the meeting concluded amicably enough. Probably no opinion in the audience had suffered the slightest change.

INFLICTING PAIN FOR AMUSEMENT.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, who moved the resolution, spoke as a man who had enjoyed field sports till he realised their cruelty. The question, he said, was whether there were any justification for inflicting brutality and pain simply for amusement. The view represented in the press and taken by most of the people who called themselves the ruling classes was largely in favour of these sports. That gave an impression that public opinion was also in favour, instead of being, as he believed, strongly against it. The only real excuse for hunting was that people liked it. They should say so honestly, instead of claiming that the fox liked being hunted, or insisting that only by hunting could the foxes and deer be kept down.

The motion was opposed by Mr. W H K Diplock, a young man with a flexible expressive voice, an appealing manner, a romantic view of field sports, and an air of intense conviction. He dwealt on the beauty of the English and Scottish country, and declared that his side wanted to ensure to the birds and animals a life filled with the maximum of delight and the minimum of pain. This could be done by field sports, and field sports alone. "One of the kindest things we can do in this country is," he said, "to keep the wild life we now have." Then sinking his voice he said impressively, "That will life can exist only through field sport."

HUNTED STAG.

He gave a lyrical description of the rounding up of the stag, his quarter of an hour's start before the hunt began, his leisurely progress, stopping here to feew and there to bathe in lake or stream, till at the end of the journey he took his stand once more in water till the huntsmen came up to dispatch him, failing that, with a knift.

Mr. T. A. Waterhouse, president of the Working Men's Angling Society, whose affiliated members number about 400,000, made the best speech of the evening, when he championed a sport that gave pleasure to him and to thousands of men and women, the quiet pastime of fishing. He made oout a good case for the one country sport left to working people, and he added that because of them a great deal had been done to prevent the pollution of the rivers.

On a vote, 192 voted for the resolution and 104 against.

MAC'S "IGNORANCE AND INCAPACITY"

Snowden Bitterly Attacks Prime Minister

An extraordinarily bitter attack was delivered against the Prime Minister this weak by Lord Snowden—who a few years ago was the Premier's right-hand man, and who spent his parliamentary lifetime in the van of the original Socialists, alongside Mr. MacDonald.

Speaking in the House of Lords on the Government's policy in connexion with the forthcoming World Economic Conference, Lord Snowden said: "I would suggest to the Cabinet that they should look into the case of the Prime Minister, not only in his own interests, but in the interests of the country. For it is a positive danger to the country that its affairs should be in the hands of a man who, evesy time he speaks, exposes his ignorance or incapacity".

Declaring that the Premier had always been vague regarding the conference when answering questions in the House of Commons, Lord Snowden said: "I do not know wsether the reason is that the Government have no policy or whether it is due to the constitutional inability of the Premier to make a clear, usderstandable statement of any description."

STAGGERING REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald he added, had made one reply which the speaker could not describe by any milder word than "staggering". This reply referred a questioner who wanted a full statement of the Government's policy to a speech made by Mr. Runciman. Lord Snowden declared that he had looked up that speech, and had found that it contained, from beginning to end, not one word upon the subject!

He continued: "For all we have heard of the result of the Premier's conversations with President Roosevel in America, he might as well have saved time and expense by not going there. For in the joint statement issued by the Premier and the American President there is nothing except a repetition of the platitudes which we have heard scores times in connexion with the forthcoming conference.

Lord Snowden described as 'sheer nonsense" the words in the statement attributing the world depression to the fall of commodity prices. In his view the cause of the depression was the excessive tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions, to which the statement devoted only three lines.

CECIL WARNS JAPAN

"Insolent" Defiance Of League Calls For Vigorous Action, He Says

In the House of Lords in mail week Lord Cecil raised the question of the position in the Far East and at the Dirarmament Conference and asked for a statement of the Government's policy. He said there had been a partial failure of the peace machinery so laboriously set up at the Paris Conference, but the position would have been much worse if the League of Nations had not existed.

DELIBERATE DEFIANCE.

The Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons had stated quite definitely that Japan had not acted in accordance with her treaty obligations. Japan, too, had almost insolently defied and ignored the recommendations of the League Committee which considered the whole position. "That," he declared, "seems to me to be a perfectly clear case of deliberate defiance of the whole process and machinery by which we hoped to have erected a barrier against hostilities in the future." The situation was one of extreme seriousness, and yet the attitude of the Government on the matter appeared to be lacking in firmness and consistency. They had taken part in a solemn condemnation of the actions of Japan, and they had agreed to the proposition that she had broken the Covenant of the League, and therefore he asked what was their policy in the present position. He agreed that this was a matter for international action, but there was something which could be done by this country.

Recently the Government took very strong action with reference to their grievances against the Russian Government when they placed an embargo on Russian imports.

"If that was right against Russia," he went on, "it is surely right in the case of Japan. Are we going to stand for the peaceful settlement of international disputes or not? That is the whole question, and the answer to that may well be the difference between peace and war.

We had reached a crisis in foreign affairs, said Lord Cecil, and it was of the utmost importance that we should have a vigorous, rigorous, and consistent policy, and should not allow ourselves to be deflected because of any difficulties or dangers.

TWO CASES DIFFERENT.

Lord Hailsham (C.—Minister for War) said the Government's policy with regard to Manchuria remained as it had been throughout, to act as a loyal member of the League of Nations in the closest possible collaboration and consultation with the members of the League.

Replying to Lord Cecil's suggestion that we should place an embargo on Japanese imports as we had done in the case of Russia Lord Hailsham said the two cases were not parallel. In the case of Russia notice had been given to terminate the trading agreement. We had a commercial treaty with Japan which could not be denounced in less than twelve months.

He did not dispute that Japan's attitude did throw a very grave slur upon the efficiency of the Covenant of the League and was a matter which must be of grave concern to all its members. The Government was considering the matter very anxiously, with a real desire to fulfill their obligations as a member of the League.

"Pacts Won't Stop Japan"

Battle For World's Resources Is On And To Victor Belongs Spoils, Says New York Professor

Assertions that Japan was 'legally wrong" in her dealings in Maschuria but that the modern basis of world peace was the "theory of national sterility and immobility" and that Japan simply happened to be the first nation to prove the "economic fallacy" of this view were made before the American Academy of Political and Social Science today by Professor Frank R. Eldridge of New York University.

'He declared that Japan had violated the letter and spirit of the Versailles, Washington and Paris treaties, but that she was wrong 'much earlier and much more fundamentally from an economic standpoint' when she signed those treaties and undertook to live up to them.

"The inherent weakness of the Versailles pact has only now become manifest," said Professor Eldridge, warning that other instances besides that of Japan in Manchuria 'must follow.'

"For Japan there is no military or diplomatic retreat, because there is no economic retreat," he asserted. "Millions of unborn Japanese are the dominant factors that set Japan's diplomatic course. The resources of Manchuria must support them.

"In time, perhaps, the resources of other undeveloped and empty areas of the world now held in fief for unborn children of other nations may have to be given up to the virile race that has proved itself unconquerable in Asia.

BATTLE FOR RESOURCES.

"No League of Nations pact, no Lytton report can prevent it. The battle for the world's resources is on and to the victor belongs the spoils. As long as there are resources to be had we cannot expect restriction of population growth."

"Dealing further with economic aspects of the situation in the Far East and Western responsibility for the future there, T. A. Bisson of the Foreign Policy Association of New York said no permanent settlement of the problem could be reached until the West became willing to make sacrifices commensurate with its responsibility.

"The free entrance of Chinese goods into all Western markets, without tariff charges of any kind for the rest of the twentieth century, is an illustration of the scope of economic reparation that is required" he declared

"Similarly, in the case of Japan, the West must come to the point where it is willing to reduce either its tariff or its immigration walls to such on extent that Japan will feel that the pressure of economic necessity is materially lessened."

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1933

'CONGRESS MUST REVISE ITS POLICY"

Mere Prestige Or Unwillingness To Face Facts Should Not Be Allowed To Stand In Way Of Contesting Elections Says Satyamurtri

In an interview given to a correspondent of the "Hindu", Mr. S. Satyamurti, makes the following observations regarding the future programme of the Congress:—

The successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast casts a grave duty not only upon Mahatma Gandhi, but also upon all his advisers and adherents of the Congress, to give a clear and practical lead to the country. Nothing succeeds like success. Almost all serious political changes in the world, so far, have been brought about by revolutions peaceful or otherwise. If there be a chance to-day of leading the Civil Disobedience Movement to a successful issue, there ought to be hesitation in recommending to the country the vigorous prosecution of the movement, whatever the consequences may be to the participants in it. But, especially in view of Mahatma Gandhi's correct and wise statement that the success of the movement depends upon the abhorrence of all secret methods, it must be clear to any impartial reader of the situation that the chances of leading the movement just now to success are very few. The causes which have brought about that situation are many. It will serve no useful purpose to examine and assess them just now.

In the absence then of a vigorous prosecution of that programme, the Congress must think of, and adopt a practical political and economic programme, which will make the widest possible appeal to the nation. The Government, both here and in England are evidently determined to put the Congress out of action until their supporters, communal or otherwise, are safely placed in power, after the new elections. Civil Disobedience against these Ministers in the provinces is unthinkable, until the electorates have been appealed to and they give their sanction for this precedure. It therefore becomes the clear duty of the Congress to contest the next elections.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS.

The Congress rightly claims to represent the mssses. It must therefore dare 'put it to the touch to win or to lose it all' by seeking the suffrage—of the thirty-five millions who will be enfranchised. I have no doubt the Congress will win all along the line, if there are no divided counsels among them. It is up to Mahatma Gandhi to give a clear lead to the Congress on this matter. It must be made obvious to him that several earnest Congressmen who have staked their all in the recent struggle strongly hold this view.

There is no question of Congressmen accepting the Reforms or of working them, or of wrecking them simply because they contest the elections. So far as the Provinces are concerned Congressmen will go to the electorates, on a political and economic programme including the removal of untouchability in all places, maintained out of or with the help of public or local funds, the promotion of Swadeshi in all directions, prohibition of alcohol, relief of unemployment, improvement of the conditions of labour, reform of the land revenue system, promotion of communal unity and concord, reform of education on national lines, reduction of Government expenditure, spread of elementary education, sanitation and medical relief and the reconstruction of village life of a Ten Year Plan. Congressmen, if returned to power, will either succeed in carrying out this programme, or in bringing about the situation which will create the necessary atmosphere for the revival on a nation-wide basis, of the struggle for the freedom of the Mother land.

So far as the Central Government is concerned Congressmen may well decide to contest the next elections on the Swarajist programme, initiated by Desha Bandu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru of obstruction or co-operation, in the Central Legislature as occasion may require. Indeed, under the proposals of the White Paper, the responsbility at the centre will be so small and fugitive, that Congressmen may well decline to accept office, and merely go there to demonstrate the unworkability of the constitution and the need for full responsibility. In any case, the Congress will have to go into the wilds, unless it decides to contest the next elections.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY

I can see no valid arguments against this programme. I dismiss, as unworthy of consideration, the cynical argument put forward by some Congressmen privately, that Congressmen cannot succeed in the elections, and therefore must not contest them. The only serious argument against this programme is that, by contesting the elections, Congressmen may lose sight of the struggle for the ultimate freedom of the Motherland. That argument is, however, fully met by the history of similar struggles in Russia, Ireland and Egypt. The history of the Swaraj Party, in this country also, shows that their work in the Legislatures intensifies the struggle. And I contemplate that, as a result of the labours of Congressmen in the Legislatures, especially in the centre, a situation will be created which will either make the inevitable struggle easier, or, as Britishers understand parliamentary fights, the struggle may become unnecessary.

The most powerful argument, however, in favour of this programme is the immediate need for communal unity if the National struggle is to succeed. Recent history must have taught us that the communal unity is not brought about by interminable conferences, but that it can be brought about only by the communities acting together and thereby learning to trust one another. The Poona Pact is the most powerful argument in favour of this statement. I am not in favour of continuing the fight against the Government on the present lines, unless and until we bring about reasonable communal unity ignoring of course communal die-hards. The best way to bring about that is to contest the elections as a National Party and by work in the Legislatures based on communal justice. This programme, if worked by the Congress in all provinces, and at the Centre will bring about a situation which will, either compel the Government to concede our demands, or on the other hand create a situation in the country favourable for the renewal of the final struggle for freedom, which can have only one end. Mere prestige or unwillingness to face facts or distrust in one another should not be allowed to stand in the way of the Congress accepting and giving effect to this programme. There is not too much time before Congress."

IRISH CONSTITUTION TO BE AMENDED

Dail Will Discuss Bill For Reduction Of Statutory Period

LONDON, June 7.

The Irish Free State Government have notified that a Bill will be introduced in the Dail today to amend the constitution to reduce the statutory period of eighteen months in which the Senate can hold up legislation passed by the Dail to two months, in order to get through both the houses of Parliament 'urgent legislation such as the abolition of the Senate itself.—Reuter.

PRIVATE ARMS MANUFACTURE

Geneva Experts Favour Its Abolition, But Norman Davis Differs

GENEVA, June 6.

The General Commission of the Disarmament Conference devoted the day to the discussions of the manufcture of armaments. Most of the speakers favoured the total abolition of the private manufacture and trade in them.

Mr. Norman Davis on the other hand opposed the abolition of private manufacture on grounds, that it would result in states establishing arsenals of their own, not only sufficient to meet peace time needs, but also to supply the requirements of war time; but he urged the control of public and private manufacture as the most affective step to which there would be immediate agreement at Geneva, materially to lower the present level of armaments.—Reuter.

BUILDING SOCIETIES EXPAND

Story Of Progress Of Movement Told At International Congress

LONDON, June 5.

The enormous expansion of the building society movement in recent years was emphasised by the First International Congress of Building Societies. Sir Enoch Hill, Chairman of the Halifax society the biggest in England, welcomed delegates from all parts of the Empire, United States and many Continental countries, all of whom told the same story of the great progress of the movement.

Sir Harold Bellman showed that £469,000,000 British societies now controlled assets exceeding compared with £77,000,000 in 1919. The average annual advances were now £87,000,000.

The Prince of Wales attended the conference in the afternoon and welcomed the delegates. —Reuter.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Strong German Delegation For England

BERLIN, June 7.

The Official German delegation to the Economic Conference is as follows:—

Herr von Neurath; Count Schwerin Von Krosigk, the Finance Minister; Doctor Hugenberg, Minister for Economics; Dr. Schacht; Herr Krogmann, Lord Mayor of Hamburg; Herr Wilhelm Keppler, the well-known engineer and Herr von Hoesch, Ambassador in London.—Reuter.

SUGAR & COCOA IN DEMAND

Good Business On London Exchange

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 6.

On the Stock Exchange business was restricted owing to holiday influences. Internationals responded to higher Wall Street advices and Kaffirs were still unsettled. But after opening weak most prices improved. Otherwise, apart from a fall in German loans, and a further sharp advance of Japanese securities, no special feature presented itself.

Metals showed renewed strength, especially tin, on continued good American buying. Further good business is reported in sugar, also cocoa. Otherwise commodity markets were quiet, cereals particularly being easier.

Wall Street was fluctuating slightly.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED

LONDON, June 5.

There were 115,000 fewer unemployed in Britain on June 2 than on May 24 and 158,000 less than the year before. Wholly unemployed now total 1,993,000 and temporarily stopped, 94,000.

WAKF BILL IN BENGAL

Committee's Recommendations For Salutary Control Over Mutwalis

Important changes in the existing law relating to the administration of Mahommedan Wakfs (religious endowments) have been suggested by the Committee appointed by the Government to give a practical and workable shape to the Bengal Wakfs Bill, 1932, introduced in the Legislative Council by Maulvi Abdul Ghani Chowdhury, M.L.C.

The report of the Committee with their revised draft of the Bill appears in the current issue of the "Calcutta Gazette". The Bill provides for the better control and management of wakfs created for the benefit of the Mahommedan community.

There are many wakfs in Bengal yielding large incomes, which, if properly utilised according to the directions of the donors and the spirit of the endowments would improve the conditions of the Mahommedan community to a great extent. The machinery provided by the existing laws for the control and administration of these waqfs has proved to be defective in many respects and it has been felt for some time that a practical and workable system should be devised to prevent the abuse of these trusts. It is with a view to achieving this object that the present Bill has been drafted.

STATUTORY BOARD.

The Bill, which follows to a large extent the lines of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927, provides among other things for the appointment of a statutory board for the performance of judicial and administrative functions in connexion with the wakfs; the compulsory registration of the wakfs in a public register to enable the Mahommedan public to have a fair idea of the existing wakfs, their objects, fundamental provisions and income; and the regular auditing of accounts.

"It is desirable", state the Committee, "that the department of wakfs which will thus be created should be self-supporting and not be a charge on the public revenue. As the aim of the proposed legislation is to protect and preserve the wakfs in the Presidency; many of which undoubedly are being wasted and mismanaged, we have levied a sort of a tax on such wakts as will come under the control of the Board to form a fund out of which the expenses of the department will be met. As we have no means to judge what amount will be necessary for running the department or what amount may be realised from contributions by the wakfs we have tentatively put the maximum contribution at 5 per cent of the gross annual income.

FAMILY SETTLEMENTS

"The most intricate question with which we have to deal is the applicability of the law to wakfs generally known as wakfs al-al-aulad. They are practically family settlements but as they are valid wakfs and may at some time, however distant, become wakfs for the benefit of the public, we have suggested that some of the provisions of the Bill should apply to them.

"Our main idea is," the Committee add, "that there will not be much interference with the internal management of such wakfs but there will be a salutary control over the 'mutwalli' as regards transfer and management. In the case of mixed wakfs we have left it to the discretion of the Board to apply such provisions of the Act as it may think fit according as a substantial portion is dedicated for public chrity or for the benefit of the family."

The Committee consisted of Sir Zahid Suharawardy, Mr. Justice T. Ameer Ali, Mr Justice A. Henderson and Mr. Syed Nasim Ali.

Cardinal Bourne's condition continues to improve and he is regaining strength.

DEVIDAS-LUXMI MARRIAGE

Couple Declare National Service As Their Profession

POONA, June 7.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi is to be married shortly in Poona to Miss Laxmi, the second daughter of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Mr Devadas has filed a notice under the Civil Marriage Act before the Registrar of Civil Marriages, Poona. He has declared his age as 33 years, and that of his would-be bride as 20 years, and their profession as national service.

It is understood that due to political reasons the marriage has been successively postponed. It appears that after Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast, it was decided that the marriage should be solemnised shortly.

Mr. Devadas confirmed the news requesting Pressmen not to give any prominence to the news.

The exact date and other details regarding the marriage are not settled, but it will take place as soon as Gandhiji is restored to health.—A.P.

IS A. I. C. C. AN UNLAWFUL BODY?

Question Raised In Allahabad Court

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

The question whether the All-India Congress Committee is an unlawful association, was raised in the High Court before Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad in a revision application against the conviction of Bisheshwar Prasad Sinha, who was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, on a charge of carrying on propaganda work and being an accountant of the All-India Congress Committee.

He took no part in the proceedings in the Lower Court, nor did he prefer any appeal. The revision petition was however filed in the High Court by his mother.

Judgment is reserved.—A.P.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD

Police Frustrate Raid On Bania's House & Arrest A Dozen More

ALLAHABAD, June

It is reported that a notorious dacoit Bhoop Singh was shot dead during a clash between the Police and an armed gang of dacoits at Tajpore, 12 miles from Hathras. The dacoits planned to commit the dacoity in the house of a wealthy Bania, which the police frustrated, and after an exchange of shots 12 dacoits were arrested and almost all the booty with two guns were recovered.—A.P.

LONDON TO CALCUTTA BY AIR

NEW DELHI, June 7.

The Imperial Airways Liner "Astraea" which will be used on extension between Karachi and Calcutta, arrived from Karachi, and will continue its journey to Calcutta probably on Thursday.

Major H. G Brackley, who was on the liner left for Simla.

It is hoped that the Airmail service from London to Calcutta will begin on July 1, and in the reverse direction from Calcutta on July 11.

The Outward Airmail left Karachi at 8-30 this morning with three passengers.—A. P.

FRENCH AMATEUR GOLF TITLE

Brigadier General Critchley Victorious

FOURQUEUX, June 6.

In the French Amateur Championship Golf Final, Brigadier-General Critchley of Prince's Sandwich beat Ga Dickson of Saint Cloud, brother-in-law of the American Ambassador at France by 10 and 9.

Critchley was 10 up at the end of the morning round.—Reuter.

REVELATIONS IN BERLIN OUTRAGE

Assassin Of Nadir Shah's Brother Confesses His Guilt But Urges Patriotic Motives For It

BERLIN, June 6.

The Afghan Minister Aziz Khan, brother of the King of Afghanistan was assassinated in the hall of the House as he was leaving (and not in the library).

The 33 year old Afghan student, Kemal Syed, one of the number studying at Berlin at the expense of the Afghan Government, stopped the Minister shouting, "for freedom's sake," and fired hitting the Minister on the breast.

The student on arrest did not offer resistence, and said that his action was long prepared. "I know exactly what I have done and am prepared to take the consequences"

He told the police that the crime was actuated by patriotic motives, as he was a supporter of the organisation, which aimed at the overthrow of the present regime in Afghanistan.

According to one report before firing Kemal accused the Minister of helping "to hand over Afghanistan to England.—Reuter.

MIDDLESEX DEFEAT SUSSEX

Hampshire Trounce Kent And Essex Score Big Win

LONDON, June 6.

The following are results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday.—

Middlesex won by an innings and 48 runs Sussex 182 and 202, Middlesex 432; Essex won by an innings and 123 runs, Worcester 194 and 183, Essex 500;: Warwickshire won by 8 wickets Derby 226 and 217 Warwick 366 for 8 declared and 78 for 2; Surrey won on first innings Notts 267 and 257 for 9 declared, Surrey 357 and 81 for nil. Hampshire won by 10 wickets, Kent 299 and 178, Hampshire 462 and 15 for nil; Somerset won by an innings and 110 runs Gloucester 132 and 201, Somerset 443 Northants won by 9 wickets, Leicester 141 and 213, Northants 307 and 59 for one; Glamorgan and West Indies drew, West Indies 475 and 26 for 2, Glamoragan 493.

PATAUDI IN GREAT FORM

71 Runs Scored With Great Rapidity

LONDON, June 6.

The Nawab of Pataudi scored 71 runs out of 99 put on in a hundred minutes by hits to leg, pulls and late cuts in all he hit eight 4's.

Peter Smith bowled lengthy slow spinners which turned quickly on a hard wicket.—Reuter.

TUBERCULOSIS A DEFICIENCY LISEASE

Dr. Muthu's Theory Proved By Latest Researches

MADRAS, June 5.

Dr. C. Muthu while presiding yesterday at the Thambaram Sanatorium at a tea party given in honour of a young woman patient who was going home quite recovered from tuberculosis, related some of the discoveries made by biochemical research in the treatment of tuberculosis.

These discoveries showed that one of the main causes of tuberculosis was due to some deficiency in the system of proteins, vitamins, and especially of tissue salts which were essential for cell life, for normael chemical reactions, and for maintaining the electricity in the body.

The chief salts that entered into the composition of the lung tissue were salts of calcium and magnesium, Silica and phosphates of iron and sodium. When there was a persistent deficiency of these mineral salts in the body, there was a breakdown, disintergration and decay of lung tissue. These deficiencies were due to unhygienic living, lack of mineral salts in the food we eat, and their loss in the process of cooking. So that the rational and scientific way of dealing with tuberculosis was to place the patient in the open air, supply him with a well-balanced diet, and at the same time feed him, in assimilable and biochemical form, with tissue salts for the normal functioning of various organs, including the lungs. Such a new light shed by Biochemistry upon the problems of tuberculosis should be a great help to medical men in their fight with this disease.

For many years Dr. Muthu maintained that tuberculosis is a deficiency disease, and now the science of biochmistry had come to testify to the truth of his long experience.—A. P.

COMMUNIST PARTY FOR IRELAND

Allegations Against Free State Government In Manifesto

DUBLIN, June 7.

The Communist Party in Ireland has been formally launched by the Congress which was held in Dublin during the week end, Mr. Jim Larkin (Junior) presiding.

A message was sent to the Irish Republican Army urging Republicans to become members.

A manifesto was issued to the working classes in Ireland declaring that the hour of liberation was near, and alleging that the Free State Government was directing the struggle against Britain along lines of compromise, capitulation and betrayal, and calling for a mass struggle against British Imperialism.—Reuter's Special.

MORGAN INCOME TAX ENQUIRY

Committee Ask For Additional Powers

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The Senate Committee enquiring into the Morgan affairs, has decided to ask the Senate to grant it additional powers, to investigate the private stock transactions of the Morgan partners in connection with their income tax returns.—Reuter.

NAZI JEW BAITING

America Informs Germany Of Unrest Occasioned

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Although it did not lodge an official protest, the United States Government has informed the German Government of the "unrest" occasioned in the United States by the Nazi anti-Jewish tactics.—Reuter.

SOONG TO VISIT ENGLAND

Will Discuss Anglo-Chinese Relations

RUGBC, June 7.

The Chinese Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong is paying a brief visit to England to meet the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet. It is assumed that Anglo-Chinese relations will be discussed.

"The Times" in paying a tribute to Mr. Soong says that his financial ability and his courage in the face of appalling difficulties and his reputation for integrity have won the trust of those shrewd judges. Chinese merchants and bankers and respect of still important foreign communities of treaty ports.—B. O. W.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.